



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1877.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

### CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
STATEMENT showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th December 1877	1339	ABSTRACT of observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of Sept. 1877	1354
Retail Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 30th November 1877	1344	Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric results and Cloud Observations	1355
WHOLESALE prices-current in the undermentioned Markets for the fortnight ending 30th November 1877	1348	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th December 1877	1356
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	1350	Abstract of the Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1877	1357
Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 2nd to 8th December 1877	1353	Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1358

### Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

*Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th December 1877.*

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
1	Burdwan, Dec. 6 '77	Nil	Amun crop is being reaped. Rubbee crops are doing well. Fever is prevalent. Cases of cholera are reported in the Culna sub-division.
2	Bankoora, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cool. Slight rain on the 8th. No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops. All the crops look extremely well.
3	Boorbhoom, " 7 "	0.09	Weather—cool and cloudy during the latter part of the week, followed by drizzling rain on the morning of the 8th instant. The cold-weather crops are doing well. Late rice is being reaped.
4	Midnapore, " 8 "	Nil	A little rain has fallen along the coast. State and prospects of the crops are fair as before reported.
5	Hooghly, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—rather warm for the season. Cloudy during the last two days of the week. Late rice is being reaped. Rubbee crops are doing well. No change for the better in the state of public health.
	Howrah, " 10 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Much colder and cloudy for two days. Harvest is progressing. Amun is good in low lands. It is short on high lands in the north.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.—(Continued.)</b>			
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIVN.  RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Dec. 8 '77	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable for the last few days; warm before. State and prospects of the crops are satisfactory. Cholera and fever are prevalent in many parts of the district.
	7 Nuddea, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—warm till last two or three days, when it has become quite chilly even at midday, and very cloudy. Prospects of the cold-weather crops are very fair. Fever and cholera are giving much trouble in parts of the district.
	8 Jessore, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather has become cooler. <i>Amun</i> rice is being harvested. Winter crops are doing fairly well, except in the north of the district. They would, however, receive much benefit from some showers.
	9 Moorshedabad, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Cloudy since 7th instant. Harvest is still going on with the prospect of an outturn somewhat above the average. The <i>rubbee</i> crops promise well, but would be improved by rain. Cholera still prevails in several localities, but is not increasing.
	10 Dinagepore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—cool, dry, and seasonable. Harvest has commenced in all directions. Rice is still selling at 16 seers per rupee in the northern thanas. Eleven deaths from cholera have been reported during the week.
	11 Rajshahye, „ 8 „	0.12	Weather—cool, and there have been occasional gatherings of clouds. Slight rain at the Sudder station on the morning of the 8th. The cutting of <i>amun</i> rice is progressing. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops continue good. Fever and cholera are still prevalent in many parts of the district.
	12 Rungpore, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather has become cold and is slightly cloudy since 7th instant. The state and prospects of the crops continue to be good and satisfactory. The outturn from the <i>amun</i> rice crop will be above the average. Cholera is still prevalent in the Gaibanda sub-division. An unusual mortality from fever is reported from Durwani.
	13 Bogra, „ 8 „	0.02	Weather—dry and rather warm during the early part of the week, but for the last two days cloudy and threatening rain. The reaping of <i>amun</i> rice is still going on, and there is a very good outturn. New rice in small quantities is coming to market, and is selling at 32 seers for the rupee. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are getting on well, and the yield will probably be good. Fever and cholera are still prevalent in the district, though the latter is on the decrease.
	14 Pubna, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy in the morning. The harvesting of <i>amun dhan</i> is going on, but the outturn will not be satisfactory. State and prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are favorable. Public health is bad. Fever is still prevalent in the Sudder station and cholera in the mofussil.
	15 Darjeeling, „ 7 „	Nil	Chilly, misty weather. The <i>haimunti</i> rice is being reaped; a very fair outturn is expected. The young crops of wheat and barley are progressing favourably. The crop of buckwheat has just been gathered in.
Dacca DIVN.	16 Julpigoree, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Winter rice is being harvested. *Mustard, wheat, and tobacco look promising. Sugarcane is also flourishing. Health of the town of Julpigoree has not yet improved. Fever is prevalent in some portions of the Buxa sub-division.
	Cooch Behar, „ 6 „	Nil	Weather—fair and cooler than during the previous week. State and prospects of the crops are much the same as reported last week. Reaping of <i>amun</i> rice is going on, and the winter crops promise well. Transplantation of tobacco in some places is nearly complete, and mustard and potato-sowings are over. Fever is still very prevalent in the Meckligungo sub-division. Public health, however, is in general good.
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
	17 Dacca, Dec. 8 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonable. It has been cooler during the week, but for two days clouds have been collecting and it looks like rain. State and prospects of the crops are favourable. There is much fever in Manickgungo sub-division, but cholera has abated.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are fair. <i>Amun</i> is being cut.
	19 Backergunge, „ 6 „	Nil	A 19 or 14-anna crop will be saved all over the district. In other respects the condition of the district is fair.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—fine. State and prospects of the crops are good.
	21 Tipperah, „ 7 „	Nil	Weather—rather warm till the 1st December when it became cool. A very little rain (0.08) in Brahmunbariah; elsewhere no rain. About 4 annas of <i>amun dhan</i> and most of the sugarcane have been reaped. Export of <i>dhan</i> is beginning to Noakholly and Naraingungo. The outturn of all the crops is fair.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.—(Continued.)</b>			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong, Dec. 6 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of <i>amms</i> crop continues. The cold-weather crops are progressing favourably.
	23 Noakholly, „ 6 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The <i>amms</i> crop is being reaped. Prospects are fair. Public health is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 4 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Very cold from the 2nd instant. The gathering of paddy crop of the plough cultivators still continues. Mustard is growing well. Cotton is sold in small quantities in the local markets. Tobacco plants are being transplanted.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 5 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of the late rice crop continues. The cold-weather crops are doing well.
<b>BEHAR.</b>			
PATNA DIVISION.	25 Patna, Dec. 8 '77	Nil	Weather—cool and clear during the early part of the week; cool and cloudy during the latter part. State and prospects of the crops are good. Rain is necessary for the <i>rubber</i> crops. Health is good.
	26 Gaya „ „ „	.....	Return not received.
	27 Shahabad, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy and threatening, and there was a slight sprinkle on the morning of the 8th. Rain is urgently needed wherever canal or well irrigation is not available. The <i>khurree</i> is being harvested. Where canal water was taken in time the crops are magnificent, and in proportion as water was taken late crops are poor. Beyond the irrigable area, and where water was not taken, the field has been given for pasture.
	28 Durbhunga, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy. The <i>dhan</i> harvest is progressing. The <i>rubber</i> crops are suffering from want of sufficient moisture in the Tajpore sub-division. There is every appearance of an early rain.
BAGALPORE DIVN.	29 Mozufferpore, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—cold and clear in the early part of the week; cloudy towards the close. The reaping of the rice crop has commenced, and the outturn promises to be fair in Mozufferpore and Hajepore sub-divisions, but is likely to be very short in Seetamarhee sub-division. The <i>rubber</i> crops throughout the district are still doing fairly, but are in much want of rain. The poppy crop is backward. Tobacco is coming on well. Large importations of grain are being made into Seetamarhee and Mozufferpore sub-divisions for Nepal and Durbhunga.
	30 Saran, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—chilly rather than cold, with overcast sky. Rain seems to be impending and will be most welcome. Prospects of the <i>rubber</i> crops continue fair. Rain is, however, required to carry the crops through. <i>Aughani dhan</i> that has been sowed is being reaped. It is believed that the average outturn throughout the district will not exceed two annas. Owing to the want of rain the opium fields are being re-sown, and the Opium Agent has ordered the advance of money for <i>kutcha</i> wells for irrigation. Prices have slightly fallen. Public health is good.
	31 Champaran, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Indications of rain. No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops. The prospects of the <i>rubber</i> depend now upon the rainfall during the next 10 or 15 days. The harvesting of the <i>aughani</i> is proceeding. No estimate can yet be given of the probable outturn. Indigo prospects are so far gloomy.
	32 Monghyr, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—colder than before and threatening to rain. Prospects are the same as before. If rain does fall, the <i>rubber</i> will get a fresh start.
BAGALPORE DIVN.	33 Bhagalpore, „ 10 „	Nil	Weather—cold, with westerly wind. The <i>aughani</i> harvest is progressing favorably; estimated outturn is above the average, but prices are still higher than usual, owing to the large purchases made by up-country dealers. Prospect of <i>rubber</i> continues favorable, but this crop will be improved by rain. Public health is good.
	34 Purneah, „ 8 „	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy. Rain is wanted for the <i>rubber</i> crops. Fever is very prevalent, and cholera has appeared in the eastern villages of the district and in the south.
	35 Maldah, „ 8 „	0.3	Weather—fair and cold till 7th instant; then cloudy. The <i>dhan</i> harvest is going on everywhere; the outturn varies from 12 annas to a full crop. <i>Kalai</i> and other cold-weather crops are thriving. Health of the district is very bad. Cholera is coming to a focus at Gomastarpore and Shibganje, where medical aid is being sent.
	36 Sonthal Pergah, „ 9 „	0.11	The latter part of the week was cloudy. No change in the prospects of the crops since last report.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIV.	37 Cuttack, Dec. 8 '77	Nil	Weather—fine and warm; somewhat colder and cloudy at the close of the week. There was very slight rain in some parts of the district on the 3rd and 4th instant. The cutting of late <i>sarad</i> has commenced in some places. The <i>rubbee</i> is in pod, and promises well. Cholera is still about; otherwise the public health is good.
	38 Pooree, " 6 "	Nil	Weather—fair; warm for the season. <i>Laghoo</i> crop is being harvested. <i>Sarad</i> crop is ripening in some places, and in others is in ear. Both these crops suffered much for want of rain. Miscellaneous crops, such as <i>moong</i> , <i>urhar</i> , mustard, <i>kulthi</i> , sugarcane, &c., are doing well. Prices are stationary. <i>Dalua</i> rice plants are shooting forth in some places, and in others are being transplanted. The state of crops in the tracts between the sea and the Chilka Lake is worse than before. Charitable relief is being given to those people who are unfit for work, while the rest have been employed in relief works in connection with the District Road Fund. Cholera is reported from the interior, as well as from the sub-division of Khoordah.
	39 Balasore, " 7 "	Nil	Weather—fair. The harvest is progressing satisfactorily. The outturn will be nearly an average one on the whole. A severe outbreak of apparently epidemic fever, which seems to resemble the well-known Burdwan fever, has broken out along the banks of the Subansrekha. There is also a little sporadic cholera and cattle disease.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40	Hazareebagh, Dec. 7 '77	Nil	Weather—colder than last week; every appearance of rain. State and prospects of the crops are fair; but rain is wanted.
41	Lohardugga, " 8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. A little rain fell at Ranchi on the night of the 7th instant, and there is a prospect of more. Light rain fell on the 3rd in the south-east part of the district. In the Palamow sub-division rain was expected and wished for on the fourth. The main rice harvest is nearly over; the crop is not much below the average in head-quarters division. In Palamow it is an 8-anna one. <i>Sargooja</i> , <i>rahar</i> , and other minor crops now in the ground are average crops.
42	Singbhoom, " 7 "	0.05	Weather—seasonable. There has been slight rain in some parts of the district benefitting the cold-weather crops, which are doing well. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, " 8 "	about 0.50	Weather—very much colder than it has been this year, the thermometer falling to 52° at night. No rain up to the night of the 7th, but about half an inch fell at and round about the Sudder station on the morning of the 8th. It was raining on the 8th at the time of report. No change to report in the prospects of the crops, but the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the rain of the 8th will do a great deal of good to the <i>rubbee</i> , as it was being wanted throughout the district.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,  
The 11th December 1877.

A. MACKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE DISTRICTS OF  
BENGAL FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH NOVEMBER 1877.



## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY															
				WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILL— CUMBOO, BAHNA.			
				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
1	Burdwan	15 0	13 0	15 0	27 0	30 0	10 8	15 4	15 0	19 0	16 12	15 8	20 0	...	...	...			
2	Bankoora	13 0	13 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	15 4	17 8	25 0	18 12	20 0	26 12	...	...	...			
3	Beerbhoom	18 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	11 4	12 0	21 0	16 8	16 8	22 8	...	...	...			
4	Midnapore	13 0	11 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	32 0	...	...	...			
5	Hooghly	13 0	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0	18 0	...	...	...			
6	Howrah	12 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...			
Central Districts.																			
7	Calcutta	13 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 6	9 0	13 0	13 5	16 0	...	...	...			
8	24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 4	...	...	...			
9	Nudda	13 6	13 5	17 4	30 8	29 13	35 8	12 5	13 5	16 0	12 13	15 4	17 4	...	...	...			
10	Jessore	11 0	11 0	21 5	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	12 0	14 8	15 0	28 0	...	...	...			
11	Moorshedabad	15 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 15 0	20 0	33 0 to 40 0	32 0	35 0	10 0 to 13 4	10 0 to 13 4	16 0 to 17 0	14 0 to 19 0	14 0 to 19 0	20 0 to 21 0	...	...	...			
12	Dinapore	12 0	11 4	17 8	11 8	11 8	22 8	10 3	18 4	21 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	...	...	...			
13	Rajahmbye	12 0 to 16 12	15 0 to 16 12	16 8	45 0	24 0	87 8	10 8	9 12 to 15 0	18 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 21 0	24 0 to 26 4	...	...	...			
14	Rungpore	15 0	15 0	23 8	...	...	...	12 6	12 13	13 12	21 8	18 0 to 22 8	23 8	...	...	...			
15	Bogra	12 0	12 0	24 0	...	...	...	12 0	13 0	20 0	25 8	21 0	26 8	...	...	...			
16	Pubna	15 0	15 0	26 4	...	...	...	8 8	8 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	24 8	...	...	...			
17	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...			
18	Julpigore	11 0	8 8	13 8	...	...	...	11 0	12 2	14 0	13 5	10 0	18 0	...	...	...			
Eastern Districts.																			
19	Dacca	11 7	10 8	17 0	28 14	28 14	30 0	11 7	11 7	17 0 to 19 0	16 0	14 8	25 0	...	...	...			
20	Furzedpore	15 0	14 0	26 8	30 0	30 0	...	8 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	16 0	22 8	...	...	...			
21	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...			
22	Mymensingh	10 0	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...			

- A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 22 to 35 seers, best rice 12½ to 16½ seers, common rice 14½ to 18½ seers, and gram 14½ to 23 seers.
- B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16½ seers.
- C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12½ to 17 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 29 seers.
- D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 22 to 30 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 12 to 18½ seers.
- E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11½ to 13½ seers, barley 20 to 24½ seers, best rice 6½ to 7½ seers, common rice 9½ to 16 seers, and gram 16 to 16½ seers.
- F In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Bagirhat) 8 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 11 to 23 seers, and gram (at Jhinger Gatcha) 16 seers.
- G In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 20 to 35 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 18 to 25 seers.
- H At Roygunge the prices are:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 18 seers, common rice 23 seers, and gram 12 seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1877.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAH.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAOI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRKWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	15 8	27 8	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	40 0	13 8	13 8	21 0	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	...	17 0	19 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 5	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 to 14 0	13 0	22 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	19 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
20 0	20 0	27 0	...	...	...	24 0	20 0	27 0	17 8	20 0	22 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	13 4	20 0	100 0	120 0	90 0	9 0	9 4	9 0	24-Pargunnah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	16 13	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 22 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 6	13 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Dinapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	25 5 to 28 2	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajahmundry.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rangpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 0	22 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0 to 18 12	12 0 to 18 12	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	6 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	8 0	0 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 9	8 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Jalpigore.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	25 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	11 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Furcedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	11 8	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh.

I In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 22½ seers, best rice 6½ seers, common rice 15 seers, and gram 15½ seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 20 seers, and gram 8 to 18 seers.

K In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 9 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 10 seers.

L In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat 4½ to 8 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 13 to 14 seers, maize or indian-corn 19 to 20 seers, and gram 9 to 18 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 12½ seers, common rice 12½ to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 11½ seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 20 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 17½ seers, and gram 12½ to 18 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Goalundo) 14 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 40 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 18½ seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 16½ seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 18½ seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.

## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under.

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO, RAJEA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
21	Chittagong	8 0	7 8	11 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Noakhally	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Tipperah	11 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 8	13 8	17 0	14 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 6	8 0	10 0	8 14	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 5	10 0	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	10 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
25	Patna	19 0	17 8	23 0	26 0	25 0	33 0	11 8	10 8	13 0	17 0	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Gya	18 8	18 8	22 0	27 0	27 8	25 8	11 8	11 8	11 12	16 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Shahabad	{ 16 0 to 10 0 }	{ 15 0 to 10 0 }	22 0	22 0	31 0	29 0	{ 11 0 to 11 8 }	11 0	19 0	{ 12 4 to 13 0 }	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Darbhanga	16 8	16 8	21 8	25 4	22 0	38 8	11 0	11 0	15 4	14 4	13 8	24 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Muzaffarpore	15 0	15 0	20 0	...	22 8	35 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Saran	18 8	18 8	20 0	20 0	31 0	32 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	19 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Ohamparan	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Monghyr.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Bhagalpore	18 14	15 2	17 11	21 7	34 0	22 11	10 11	11 5	15 2	13 14	18 14	17 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Purneah	{ 18 0 to 22 0 }	14 0	{ 19 0 to 23 0 }	...	...	...	10 0	14 0	{ 28 0 to 30 0 }	20 0	{ 20 0 to 25 0 }	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Maldah	10 0	15 0	20 0	32 0	32 8	45 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	23 0	26 0	23 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnah	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																			
37	Cuttack	14 7	14 7	31 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 8	17 1	15 0†	15 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Pooree	14 7	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	14 7	11 18	10 8	19 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Balasore	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
40	Hazareebagh	17 0	17 0	20 0	24 0	...	24 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	17 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	14 0	15 0	32 0	18 0	22 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	19 0	20 0	23 0	40 0	40 0	33 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	48 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Return not received.

† In Jajpore and Kendrapara rice is procurable at 21 seers per rupee.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 13 seers, and common rice 14 to 16 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 14 to 18 seers, and common rice 15 to 20 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15½ to 19 seers, barley 25 to 29 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 10 seers, common rice 12½ to 19 seers, and gram 21 to 24½ seers.

U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 14½ seers, barley 17 to 19½ seers, best rice 8 to 9 seers, common rice 11 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 23 seers, and gram 17½ to 22 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 25 seers, barley 22½ to 30 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 32½ seers, lesser millets 21 to 55 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 34 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 26 seers, barley 17 to 22 seers, best rice 7½ to 16 seers, common rice 10½ to 24 seers, lesser millets 24 to 26 seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 23½ seers, and gram 13 to 30 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 11th December 1877.



mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1877.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GRAT MILLET— CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LARGE MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	5 0	13 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	7 4	7 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	5 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	19 0	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	8 6	7 8	5 5	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	0 5	10 6	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 0	40 0	23 0	21 0	33 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	24 0	29 0	33 8	24 0	25 0	32 0	24 8	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
19 0	20 0	33 0	10 8	20 0	35 0	...	...	30 0	19 8	19 8	31 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	24 0	25 4	41 0	24 0	25 4	44 0	19 8	19 8	33 0	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Darbhanga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 4	21 0	45 0	17 0	16 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Muzaffarpore.
20 0	...	...	20 0	2 0	36 0	18 8	18 0	36 8	18 4	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Saran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	38 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	18 0	19 0	26 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Chumparan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Monghyr.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	23 0	37 14	21 7	21 7	29 0	151 9	151 9	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 13	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0 18 0	14 0	25 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	32 0	32 0	45 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 0	30 0	19 0	18 0	...	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergha.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	17 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 1	18 12	21 0	165 0	65 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	14 8	103 0	140 0	130 0	7 8	7 0	9 8	Balsore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	27 0	30 0	43 0	24 0	29 0	40 0	24 0	27 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	36 0	36 0	55 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	23 0	15 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	26 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	180 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom.

\* In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 24 seers, barley (at Banka) 2½ seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17½ to 26 seers, murwa 28 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 28 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers.

† In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13½ to 22 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 19 to 22½ seers, and gram 14 to 18 seers.

‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 22 to 32 seers, best rice 19 to 21 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 to 30 seers, and gram 17 to 22½ seers.

§ At Khoordah the prices are:—Best rice 11½ seers, common rice 15½ seers, and gram 17½ seers.

|| In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley 20 to 32 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 19 seers, common rice 17½ to 20 seers, lower millets 20 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25½ to 32 seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers.

¶ At Dalkongga, the head-quarters of the Palamow Sub-division, the prices on the 27th were:—Wheat 23½ seers, best rice 15½ seers, common rice 18 seers, and makai 40 seers.

‡ In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 40 seers, and gram 12 to 30 seers.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARKS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULWER MILLAR— CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	1 13 0	1 13 0	...	5 0 0	4 12 0	...	3 1 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
2	Berajungo ...	4 4 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	2 2 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 4 0	3 5 0	...	1 6 0	1 8 0	...	3 0 0	2 14 0	...	2 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...
4	Narainungo...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 14 0	...	2 0 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	2 3 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 1 0	2 5 0	...	1 9 0	1 9 0	...	3 5 0	3 12 0	...	2 5 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3 0	2 8 0	...	2 6 7	1 14 4	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 2 0	3 10 0	...	2 8 0	2 5 0	...	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,  
The 11th December 1877.

in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th November 1877.

OF 40 SEERS.

GRASS MILLET— UPOLUM, JOWAR.			LEGSUM MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHUNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
2 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 18 0	2 0 0	...	2 7 0	2 0 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	3 0 0	1 0 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 7 0	1 8 0	...	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 0	3 0 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 6 0	1 6 0	...	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	3 3 0	...	0 6 0	0 7 0	...	4 4 3	1 2 3	...	Narsingange.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 18 0	0 1 10 0	...	1 13 0	0 1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	0 2 0 0	...	0 4 0	0 4 0	...	3 12 0	0 3 12 0	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	2 2 0	0 1 11 0	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	0 2 0 0	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	...	3 3 0	0 3 3 0	...	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 18th to 24th Nov. 1877.	Rain from 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.	
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAH.	BURDWAH	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	50.32	1st Dec.		
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	52.30	ditto		
	BURDWAH	Culina	ditto	ditto	53.12	ditto		
		Bond-Bond	ditto	ditto	47.21	ditto		
		Ranagunire	ditto	ditto	58.00	ditto		
		Jahannabad	ditto	ditto	79.34	ditto		
	BANKURA	Bankura	ditto	ditto	54.51	ditto		
	HOORHUM.	Soarae	ditto	ditto	50.85	ditto		
		Hotampore	ditto	ditto	57.48	ditto		
		Roypore	ditto	ditto	53.42	ditto		
	MIDNAPORE.	Midnapore	ditto	ditto	45.95	ditto		
		Tamluk	ditto	ditto	43.90	ditto		
		Ghatul	ditto	ditto	53.01	ditto		
	HOOGHLY.	Contal... { Dy. Collr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	75.44	ditto		
		Hooghly	Hooghly { Kce. Engr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	51.90	ditto	
			Serampore	ditto	ditto	54.97	ditto	
	HOWRAH.	Howrah	ditto	ditto	51.78	ditto		
		Maheshnoka	ditto	ditto	51.05	ditto		
	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.							
PRESIDENCY.	24-PERGUNNAS.	Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	74.54	ditto		
		Calcutta	Not recd.	Not recd.	51.22	10th Nov.		
		Alipore ... { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	54.75	1-1 Dec.		
		Barnet	Jail	ditto	Not recd.	53.53	24th Nov.	
			Buasseralat	ditto	Nil	50.19	1st Dec.	
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	50.23	ditto		
		Barrapore	ditto	ditto	50.71	ditto		
		Satkhira	ditto	ditto	72.07	ditto		
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	75.16	ditto		
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	57.43	ditto		
		Kishinaghur	ditto	ditto	54.94	ditto		
		Bongong	ditto	ditto	59.49	ditto		
		Moherpore	ditto	ditto	75.77	ditto		
		Choudanga	ditto	ditto	73.07	ditto		
		Nodda	Konchitca	ditto	ditto	74.15	ditto	
RAJSHAHY.	RAJSHAHY.	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	59.57	ditto		
		Jessore	ditto	ditto	51.24	ditto		
		Natal	ditto	ditto	58.14	ditto		
		Khoolna	ditto	ditto	71.83	ditto		
		Jhemda	ditto	ditto	73.02	ditto		
		Bagerhat	ditto	ditto	74.25	ditto		
		Mangoorah	ditto	ditto	77.41	ditto		
		Berhampore	ditto	ditto	81.21	ditto		
		Kampore Haut	ditto	ditto	52.95	ditto		
		Lalbhaz	ditto	ditto	50.14	ditto		
		Jungpore	ditto	ditto	54.88	ditto		
		Azimungo	ditto	ditto	52.04	ditto		
		Lalgolla	ditto	ditto	53.41	ditto		
		Kaudee	ditto	ditto	54.45	ditto		
		COOCH BEHAR.	COOCH BEHAR.	Dinagopore	ditto	ditto	52.27	ditto
Ranguna	ditto			ditto	50.71	ditto		
Maldah	ditto			ditto	54.01	ditto		
Chanchal	ditto			ditto	73.40	ditto		
Rajshahye	ditto			ditto	54.11	ditto		
Bardah	ditto			ditto	77.58	ditto		
Nattore	ditto			ditto	80.50	ditto		
Rungpore	ditto			ditto	50.04	ditto		
Bhubanigunge	ditto			ditto	54.86	ditto		
Kurigram	ditto			ditto	80.28	ditto		
Bagdogra	ditto			ditto	54.08	ditto	Not recorded 3rd June to 8th November.	
Bogra	Hogra			ditto	ditto	75.04	ditto	
	Shorpo			ditto	ditto	78.05	ditto	
	Nowkhilla			ditto	ditto	75.43	ditto	
	Panchabibi			ditto	ditto	54.98	ditto	
Pubna	Hainiya	ditto	ditto	54.01	ditto	Not recorded 9th to 15th September.		
	Pubna	ditto	ditto	56.30	ditto			
	Serajungo	ditto	ditto	78.34	ditto			
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	56.99	ditto		
Julpigoree	Darjeeling	Hospital	ditto	ditto	106.01	ditto		
	Julpigoree	ditto	ditto	54.20	ditto			
	Bodah	ditto	ditto	58.96	ditto			
	Buxa—Civil Surgeon's Office	ditto	ditto	155.38	ditto			
Titalya	ditto	ditto	55.08	ditto				
Cooch Behar Tribu-	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	107.88	ditto			
tary States.								

Not recorded 3rd June to 8th November.

Not recorded 9th to 15th September.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 15th to 24th Nov. 1877.	Rain from 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1877.	Rain from 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.—continued.								
Dacca.	Dacca.	Telegraph Office...	Nil	0'00	85'22	1st Dec.		
		Hospital ...	ditto	Nil	87'00	ditto		
		Moonshceergunge ...	ditto	ditto	125'78	ditto		
	Furzedpore	Manickgunge ...	ditto	ditto	50'10	ditto		
		Furzedpore ...	ditto	ditto	93'30	ditto		
		Gondado ...	ditto	ditto	84'30	ditto		
	Backergunge	Madariyore ...	ditto	ditto	90'11	ditto		
		Burrial ...	ditto	Not recd.	88'01	24th Nov.		
		Perozepore ...	ditto	ditto	94'38	ditto		
	Mymensingh	Patanakhully ...	ditto	ditto	104'31	ditto		
		Bhona ...	ditto	ditto	95'82	ditto ...	From 6th February.	
		Mymensingh ...	ditto	Nil	111'68	1st Dec.		
	Chittagong.	Chittagong	Jamalpore ...	ditto	ditto	88'84	ditto	
			Atin ...	ditto	ditto	88'05	ditto	
			Kishoregunge ...	ditto	ditto	95'08	ditto	
Chittagong		Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	111'00	ditto		
		Jail ...	ditto	ditto	124'08	ditto		
		Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	115'52	ditto		
Nonkhully		Nonkhully ...	ditto	ditto	122'47	ditto		
		Penny ...	ditto	ditto	128'07	ditto		
Tipperah		Camillah ...	ditto	ditto	103'70	ditto		
Hill Tipperah	Brakmanbarah ...	ditto	ditto	91'29	ditto			
	Hill Rangamatac Hill...	ditto	ditto	133'00	ditto			
	Hill Tipperah ...	ditto	0'22	83'87	ditto			
BEHAR.								
Patna.	Patna	Patna ...	ditto	Nil	31'12	ditto		
		Behar ...	ditto	ditto	43'24	ditto		
		Burh ...	ditto	ditto	40'10	ditto		
		Dinapore ...	Not recd.	Not recd.	21'12	3rd Nov.		
		Crato night...	Nil	Nil	23'18	1st Dec.		
	Gya	Gya ...	ditto	ditto	43'01	ditto		
		Nowaluh ...	ditto	ditto	45'71	ditto ...	Not recorded 18th to 24th September.	
		Aurangabad ...	Not recd.	ditto	27'05	ditto	Not recorded 12th January and 4th to 10th February and not recd. 18th to 24th Nov.	
		Jeonabad ...	Nil	ditto	20'73	24th Nov.		
	Shahabad	Arrah ...	ditto	ditto	28'37	1st Dec.		
		Basserah ...	ditto	ditto	28'09	ditto		
		Buxar ...	ditto	ditto	22'20	ditto		
		Bhubouah ...	ditto	ditto	20'50	ditto	Not received 18th to 25th August.	
	Muzafferpore	Muzafferpore ...	Not recd.	Not recd.	27'38	27th Oct.		
		Hingapore ...	ditto	ditto	40'35	ditto		
Sentamurietu ...		ditto	ditto	34'37	ditto			
Darbhanga	Darbhanga ...	Nil	Nil	53'34	1st Dec.			
	Mudhoanah ...	ditto	ditto	48'49	ditto			
	Tajpore ...	ditto	ditto	32'11	ditto			
Sarrup	Chupra ...	ditto	Not recd.	26'00	24th Nov.			
	Sowra ...	ditto	ditto	31'38	ditto			
Chaugpore	Motiharee ...	ditto	Nil	27'31	1st Dec.			
	Hettish ...	ditto	ditto	35'41	ditto			
	Negowlie ...	ditto	ditto	37'28	ditto			
Bhagulpore	Monghyr ...	ditto	Not recd.	30'45	24th Nov.			
	Hugosera ...	ditto	ditto	33'05	ditto			
	Jamouee ...	ditto	ditto	35'77	ditto			
	Bhagulpore ...	ditto	Nil	51'05	1st Dec.			
	Seepool ...	ditto	ditto	44'31	ditto			
Purneah	Muddebpore ...	ditto	ditto	50'50	ditto			
	Banka ...	ditto	ditto	45'10	ditto			
	Soubarsa ...	ditto	ditto	40'40	ditto			
	Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	55'33	ditto			
	Kissengunge ...	ditto	ditto	85'84	ditto			
Bonthal Pergunnah...	Arrarrah ...	ditto	ditto	80'95	ditto			
	Nya Doouka ...	ditto	ditto	63'18	ditto			
	Rajmahal ...	ditto	ditto	55'30	ditto			
	Doughar ...	ditto	ditto	55'24	ditto			
	Godda ...	ditto	ditto	48'77	ditto			



DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 16th Nov. to 24th Nov. 1877.	Rain from 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1877.	RAINFALL FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	28.40	1st Dec.	
		... { Hospital	ditto	ditto	41.13	ditto	
		Jajpore	ditto	ditto	53.55	ditto	
		Kemulaparah	ditto	ditto	60.98	ditto	
		Jagatsinghpore	ditto	ditto	37.45	ditto	
	Poonce	Falae Point	1.00	ditto	80.20	ditto	
		Poonce	Nil	ditto	35.15	ditto	
	Balasore	Khurda	ditto	ditto	42.87	ditto	
		Balasore—Collector's Office	ditto	ditto	66.72	ditto	
		Bhadraek	ditto	ditto	55.1	ditto	
		Jellasore	ditto	ditto	65.91	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary	Sorah	ditto	ditto	64.83	ditto	
		Chandbally	ditto	ditto	54.54	ditto	
	Mehala.	Sambalpur	ditto	Not recd.	56.74	24th Nov.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	ditto	Nil	44.45	1st Dec.	
		... { Dispensary	ditto	ditto	46.13	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Pachamba	ditto	ditto	45.07	ditto	
		Ranchee	ditto	ditto	58.31	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Palamau	ditto	ditto	49.13	ditto	
		Chyabases	ditto	0.04	67.51	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purnia	ditto	Nil	61.87	ditto	
		Govindpore	ditto	ditto	47.12	ditto	
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Sylhet						
	Sibsagar	Sylhet	Not recd.	ditto	456.55	ditto ...	Not recd. 16th to 24th Nov.
		Sibsagar	Nil	Not recd.	88.56	24th Nov.	
		Golaghat	ditto	ditto	71.77	ditto	
		Jorhat	ditto	ditto	71.69	ditto	
		Deopanie	ditto	ditto	61.85	ditto	
		Hattia Pootia	ditto	ditto	78.74	ditto	
		Mazengah	ditto	ditto	61.51	ditto	
		Nazira	ditto	ditto	65.10	ditto	
		Suntok	ditto	ditto	89.25	ditto	
		Cherideo	ditto	ditto	76.03	ditto	
	Rajpootana	Alyab	ditto	Nil	141.41	1st Dec.	
		Alwar	0.10	ditto	3.15	ditto	
		Jaypur	0.14	0.01	9.65	ditto	
		Sambhar	0.35	Nil	9.20	ditto	

CALCUTTA,  
The 8th December 1877.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 2nd to 8th Dec. 1877.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer reduced to sea-level.	HYGROMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALFPORE.	Dec. 2nd	10	30.121	30.143	74.3	69.0	45	E by N	8.3			
	16		30.059	30.124	79.7	67.4	61	E by N	6.9			
	3rd	10	30.103	30.126	74.4	69.7	48	E N E	4.4		C	b
	16		30.087	30.089	74.2	67.3	48	W by N	4.3		C	b
	4th	10	30.093	30.116	74.3	69.0	46	K by N	7.6			b
	16		30.041	30.083	79.2	65.7	46	N W by N	4.7		C	b
	5th	10	30.091	30.113	73.0	61.7	61	N E by N	4.6		C	b
	16		30.069	30.095	78.0	62.5	38	N W by N	5.7		C	b
	6th	10	30.124	30.146	72.6	63.2	50	N N W	3.9		C, C, S	b
	16		30.098	30.020	77.6	62.6	34	N by W	7.3		C, C, S	b
DAMOR ISLAND.	7th	10	30.054	30.080	70.9	60.5	62	N N E	6.0		C, C, S	b
	16		30.058	30.080	77.0	61.7	37	N W by W	7.3		C, C, S	b
	8th	10	30.091	30.113	71.1	61.6	85	N	3.8		C, C, S	b
	16		30.010	30.032	67.1	61.2	60	N by W	7.8		P	b, g, d
	Dec. 2nd	10	30.003	30.008	80	72	60	E N E	6.9		C	b, m
	16		30.071	30.057	82	72	61	S E	8.1		C, K	b, m
	3rd	10	30.094	30.100	78	68	48	E N E	4.7		K	b
	16		30.002	30.004	82	73	61	S S W	6.9		P, K	b
	4th	10	30.070	30.085	77	72	77	N E	2.0	0.10	C	b, m
	16		30.042	30.018	80	74	74	S E	3.0		P, K	b, m
CHITTAGONG.	5th	10	30.074	30.080	77	71	73	N N E	4.6		K, S	b, m
	16		30.059	30.065	70	66	47	N N E	9.1			b, m
	6th	10	30.118	30.123	76	66	60	N N W	4.4		C	b, m
	16		30.084	30.080	78	65	46	N	10.2		C	b, m
	7th	10	30.050	30.056	76	64	62	N E	7.4		C, S	b, c, m
	16		30.055	30.061	78	65	46	N N W	6.2			b, c, m
	8th	10	30.005	30.001	73	64	68	N	4.7		P	b, m, d
	16		30.012	30.018	74	63	61	N N E	10.1		P	b, m, d
	Dec. 2nd	10	30.036	30.130	78	65	53	N	2.5			b, m
	3rd	10	30.014	30.118	74	61	43	CALM	2.3			b, m
ARAB.	4th	10	30.012	30.107	69	63	70	N N E	3.2			b, m
	5th	10	30.002	30.007	71	60	70	N E	3.2			b, m
	6th	10	30.002	30.007	69	64	75	N	3.6			b, m
	7th	10	30.054	30.049	69	65	80	N	2.5			b, c, m
	8th	10	30.070	30.070	73	67	72	N E	3.6		P	b, m
	Dec. 2nd	10	30.102	30.124	70	69	58	N N E	2.3		C	
	3rd	10	30.103	30.114	77	69	65	N	1.7		C	
	4th	10	30.080	30.088	76	68	69	N	2.2		C	
	5th	10	30.050	30.078	76	68	68	N	1.7		C, C, K	
	6th	10	30.089	30.082	77	70	69	N E	1.6		C, C, K	
CURTAGE.	7th	10	30.036	30.058	79	68	76	N	1.2		C, C, K	
	8th	10	30.047	30.069	76	69	69	E N E	1.1		C	
	Dec. 2nd	10	30.021	30.104	80	79	66	N N E	1.0		C, C, K	
	3rd	10	30.013	30.096	81	72	62	E	1.1		C, C, K	
	4th	10	30.083	30.086	80	73	70	N E	1.3		C, K	
	5th	10	30.001	30.084	80	73	70	N N E	0.9		C, C, K	
	6th	10	30.040	30.120	79	65	43	N E	2.6		C	
	7th	10	30.080	30.082	78	63	39	N E	1.4		C	
	8th	10	30.081	30.114	75	64	52	N E	0.7		P	
	Dec. 2nd	10	30.090	30.105	81	72	69	N N W	3.3		C	
VIRAPARAH. FALLEN HOPE.	3rd	10	30.087	30.102	82	74	67	E N E	3.1		C, C, K	
	4th	10	30.070	30.085	80	75	78	W	2.2		C, K, P	
	5th	10	30.080	30.084	82	75	71	N	2.2		C, C, S	
	6th	10	30.112	30.127	79	70	81	N N E	5.4		C, C, S	
	7th	10	30.085	30.080	79	67	61	N N E	7.6			
	8th	10	30.098	30.118	76	66	53	N N E	3.3		P, C	
	Dec. 2nd	10	30.070	30.102	80	72	66	E	1.9			b
	3rd	10	30.079	30.104	79	72	70	K	1.7			b
	4th	10	30.037	30.069	81	73	62	S E	1.3			b
	5th	10	30.024	30.056	83	74	67	K S E	1.9			b
MAHAR.	6th	10	30.067	30.089	81	73	67	E	1.9			b
	7th	10	30.044	30.078	81	74	71	E N E	2.7			b
	8th	10	30.050	30.082	80	70	58	N E	2.7			b
	Dec. 1st	10	30.087	30.080	79	75	86	N	6	1.06		b
	16		30.019	30.044	76	74	91	R N E	11	0.80		cloudy
	2nd	10	30.048	30.071	79	75	82	N N E	6	1.60		cloudy
	16		30.087	30.090	81	74	71	N E by E	9			b, c
	3rd	10	30.067	30.080	84	75	64	E N E	11			b, c
	16		30.067	30.090	83	75	67	E N E	10			b, c
	4th	10	30.039	30.065	84	78	68	N E by N	13	0.17		b, c
CALCUTTA.	5th	10	30.021	30.041	88	76	74	N N E	11	0.09		cloudy
	16		30.008	30.028	80	75	78	N N W	8			b
	6th	10	30.024	30.047	83	76	71	E by N	14	0.82		b
	16		30.033	30.056	89	75	71	N E by E	14			b
	7th	10	30.007	30.080	89	75	67	E N E	13	0.29		b
	16		30.002	30.025	81	76	67	N E by N	14			b
	Dec. 2nd	10	30.063	30.004	83	78	79	N	3.2	0.90	C	
	3rd	10	30.053	30.094	83	77	79	N	7.8	0.70	C	
	4th	10	30.053	30.094	81	76	74	N	13.8		C	
	5th	10	30.058	30.089	79	76	87	N E	2.6	0.20		
CALCUTTA.	6th	10	30.008	30.040	84	77	72	S E	7.6	0.80	C	
	7th	10	30.008	30.040	84	77	72	S E by E	1.6		C	
	8th	10	30.028	30.060	84	78	75	S W	3.8		C	

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,  
Meteorological Reporter to the  
Government of Bengal.CALCUTTA.  
The 8th December 1877.

## Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of September 1877.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature and not for height above sea-level.

BAROMETER				RADIATION THERMOMETER.				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				VAPOUR TENSION.				HUMIDITY.				RAIN-FALL.							
MEANS OF				SOLAR.		GROSS NOCTURNAL.		MEANS OF		MEANS OF		MEANS OF		MEANS OF		MEANS OF											
STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Range.	Mean.	Above max in shade.	Max.		Mean.	Below min. in shade.	Min.		Mean of max.	Mean of min.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	From minima.		10 hours.	16 hours.	From minima.	10 hours.	16 hours.	In inches.	Number of days.
								Day.	Night.			Day.	Night.														
Seeburgh	333	29.77	29.64	29.41	1.39	140.2	58.5	101.3	73.8	1.8	6 & 30th	70.1	87.7	121	75.3	80.8	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	11.42	31	
Madras	396	29.77	29.64	29.41	1.39	135.4	58.2	101.3	73.4	2.1	3.4th	68.9	85.2	98	75.3	79.7	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	80.2	17.68	24	
Darjeeling	6913	23.41	23.45	23.47	0.07	118.9	59.0	118.9	73.4	4.1	3.4th	41.9	67.2	93	57.0	61.4	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.4	62.4	18.52	21	
Pune	1063	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	141.5	55.7	141.5	70.4	3.0	13th	70.4	90.4	124	79.0	83.4	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.8	13.26	19	
Durbin	1563	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	135.1	52.1	135.1	70.4	18.1	13th	55.8	88.7	97	79.0	83.4	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	13.26	19
Panna	179	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	151.1	57.1	151.1	73.8	5.3	3.4th	72.3	92.7	141	79.0	83.4	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	13.26	19
Gya	375	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	146.1	57.4	146.1	73.8	5.3	3.4th	71.2	91.7	145	79.0	83.4	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	13.26	19
Hazareebagh	2010	27.75	27.77	27.78	0.03	145.3	57.8	145.3	73.8	2.4	16th	68.2	87.4	142	73.2	80.4	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	4.25	9
Berhampur	6645	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	145.3	57.3	145.3	73.8	2.0	13th	71.3	91.3	113	79.0	83.0	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	4.25	9
Burdwan	9909	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	148.3	57.3	148.3	73.8	4.1	3.4th	72.7	91.1	117	79.4	83.4	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	87.1	4.25	9
Jessore	838	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	144.8	55.0	144.8	73.8	2.8	14th	72.7	89.8	108	79.0	82.8	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	86.7	4.25	9
Dacca	85	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	163.0	54.4	163.0	73.8	4.9	13th	61.3	89.6	97	79.0	83.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	4.25	9
Shidhar	87.4	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	138.0	51.8	138.0	73.8	2.3	3.4th	69.1	85.2	91	79.1	80.4	81.7	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	81.8	4.25	9
Chittagong	90	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	143.6	54.3	143.6	73.8	2.2	16th	62.1	88.2	123	79.0	82.0	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	84.2	4.25	9
Dumagat	2138	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	146.1	57.8	146.1	73.8	2.4	16th	68.2	87.4	142	73.2	80.4	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	4.25	9
Alipore	2138	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	146.1	57.8	146.1	73.8	2.4	16th	68.2	87.4	142	73.2	80.4	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	4.25	9
Saugor Island	80	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	143.3	53.2	143.3	73.8	3.6	3rd	73.2	86.6	140	79.0	83.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	86.0	4.25	9
Cuttack	153	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	151.3	53.2	151.3	73.8	7.4	14th	68.0	82.1	138	79.3	84.6	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.0	4.25	9
False Point	31	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	146.1	57.8	146.1	73.8	2.4	16th	68.2	87.4	142	73.2	80.4	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	4.25	9
Vizagapatnam	31	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	146.1	57.8	146.1	73.8	2.4	16th	68.2	87.4	142	73.2	80.4	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	4.25	9
Madras	32	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	143.3	54.1	143.3	73.8	1.6	11th	70.7	89.1	157	77.4	82.9	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	4.25	9
Atch	2944	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	143.6	54.4	143.6	73.8	1.6	11th	70.7	89.1	157	77.4	82.9	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	87.3	4.25	9
Port Blair	6110	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	140.4	54.7	140.4	73.8	4.0	14th	70.3	85.1	149	77.3	80.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	4.25	9
Nancowry	78	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	145.3	53.2	145.3	73.8	4.0	14th	70.3	85.1	149	77.3	80.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	83.4	4.25	9
Reckree	846	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	167.0	56.3	167.0	73.8	0.6	29th	58.8	100.6	268	74.7	80.7	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	4.25	9
Allahabad	306	29.65	29.67	29.68	0.03	167.8	55.1	167.8	73.8	6.4	29th	58.8	100.6	268	74.7	80.7	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	4.25	9

## CALCUTTA—SEPTEMBER 1877.

Mean barometric pressure of 24 years	29.682	Mean temperature of 24 years	83.3	Mean humidity of 24 years	85	Mean rainfall of 49 years	10.13
Barometric pressure of 1877	29.765	Barometric pressure of 1877	823	Barometric pressure of 1877	808	Barometric pressure of 1877	808
Barometric pressure of 1877	29.765	Barometric pressure of 1877	823	Barometric pressure of 1877	808	Barometric pressure of 1877	808
Barometric pressure of 1877	29.765	Barometric pressure of 1877	823	Barometric pressure of 1877	808	Barometric pressure of 1877	808

Barometric pressure of 1877	29.765	Barometric pressure of 1877	823	Barometric pressure of 1877	808	Barometric pressure of 1877	808
Barometric pressure of 1877	29.765	Barometric pressure of 1877	823	Barometric pressure of 1877	808	Barometric pressure of 1877	808
Barometric pressure of 1877	29.765	Barometric pressure of 1877	823	Barometric pressure of 1877	808	Barometric pressure of 1877	808
Barometric pressure of 1877	29.765	Barometric pressure of 1877	823	Barometric pressure of 1877	808	Barometric pressure of 1877	808

CALCUTTA,

The 8th December 1877.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

*Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Result and Cloud Observations.*

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.	
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.				
Seobsanger	29.819	81.3	5	16	18	4	4	5	4	5	...	...	37 N	67 E	68.2	8.48
Chaupara	777	80.6	...	2	10	5	4	3	4	3	...	31	15 S	55 E	60.3	7.40
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	21	16	3	...	...	75 S	40 W	...	8.89
Parneah	753	83.7	3	9	28	6	2	0	1	1	...	...	75 S	87 E	73.1	4.20
Darbhanga	620	83.4	...	7	39	4	...	5	4	1	...	...	61 S	89 E	101.0	6.52
Patna	720	87.1	...	1	41	1	...	...	11	2	...	1	51 S	82 E	20.2	6.25
Gya	720	85	...	8	...	11	...	28	3	...	...	...	39 S	35 W	0.4	5.13
Hazareobagh	552	84.0	...	4	...	6	2	5	22	14	...	...	36 N	82 W	104.7	6.78
Berhampore	56	84.2	...	1	4	4	19	26	5	1	...	...	70 S	23 W	138.1	7.05
Burdwan	760	84.8	...	2	5	19	28	9	5	1	...	...	68 S	2 E	101.4	6.15
Jessore	782	84.9	...	1	2	14	26	8	...	2	...	...	66 S	2 W	81.0	7.03
Dacca	789	84.1	1	1	...	16	17	11	1	...	...	13	58 S	5 E	132.8	7.58
Silchar	836	81.0	3	5	2	1	1	5	5	...	...	39	18 N	49 W	44.5	7.22
Chittagong	833	82.2	1	2	...	6	15	14	6	...	...	7	43 S	10 W	12.8	7.65
Bomabrey	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	55	2 S	74 E	...	3.43
Alipore	787	82.8	11	11	5	7	10	40	13	14	...	...	34 S	55 W	128.2	6.09
Saugor Island	767	84.8	1	1	12	10	52	38	2	1	...	...	6 S	5 W	270.4	6.26
Cuttack	776	84.8	4	9	7	5	9	13	10	3	...	...	17 S	20 W	70.6	6.58
Falae Point	703	84.1	1	5	6	13	14	42	5	0	3	24	41 S	24 W	...	4.61
Vizagapatnam	822	85.2	1	2	22	18	8	20	41	7	...	...	39 S	43 W	40.6	5.38
Madras	865	82.0	...	...	3	16	20	10	1	1	...	...	70 S	2 W	164.8	6.00
Akyab	868	82.0	1	2	5	6	13	18	5	5	...	...	42 S	10 W	91.1	7.10
Port Blair	810	76.3	1	2	...	7	8	17	20	4	...	...	56 S	54 W	...	7.80
Nanconry	812	81.0	...	5	1	6	5	25	11	4	...	...	56 S	48 W	128.0	6.13
Roorkee	800	83.7	...	1	1	14	...	2	1	33	...	4	25 S	49 W	70.3	2.10
Alldubad	705	84.2	3	9	1	1	...	12	10	10	...	5	40 N	75 W	74.6	3.10

## NOTE.

**Barometric Pressure.**—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof. papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

**Temperature.**—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page, by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

**Wind Resultant.**—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

**Cloud.**—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 100.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 8th December 1877.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
2nd to 8th December 1877.**

Month	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1877.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	luch.	☉	%			Inches.	
Dec.	2nd	136.9	30.051	70.0	82.5	18.0	64.5	63.0	50.2	59.0	60	E by N ...	110	Nil	Partially cloudy and w.
"	3rd	135.1	30.046	70.7	80.2	17.2	63.0	63.2	48.1	57.8	64	Till 2 p.m. N W by W through N E and N, till midnight W by N.	78	"	Clear and w.
"	4th	134.8	30.07	68.6	80.1	18.6	61.5	62.5	47.4	57.4	60	Till noon E N E through N W, N and N E, till 04 p.m. N W by N through N E and N, till midnight E by S through N and N E.	40	"	Chiefly clear, f & w.
"	5th	134.2	30.17	67.0	78.9	19.1	59.8	61.1	44.7	55.8	65	Till 1 p.m. N by E through N E, till midnight N W by N through N.	92	"	Morning and af- ternoon partially cloudy; evening and night clear and w.
"	6th	136.9	30.53	67.1	78.3	21.7	58.0	61.1	46.0	60.6	60	N N W and N by W.	77	"	Partially cloudy, f and w.
"	7th	138.0	30.13	68.0	78.2	18.2	60.0	60.2	41.7	63.8	60	N by W and N W by N.	111	"	Partially cloudy and w.
"	8th	100.9	30.50	60.1	70.9	14.0	62.0	61.2	47.5	57.5	73	N W by N and N by W.	97	0.01	Cloudy o, g, d, and p.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 20 years ...

Inches.

30.034

30.017

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 20 years ...

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...

The maximum temperature during the seven days ...

☉

68.6

69.6

25.9

82.5

7/

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ...

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years ...

66

71

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 2nd to 8th December ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years ...

The total fall from 1st January to 8th December ...

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years ...

0.01

0.04

61.12

65.55

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

f foggy, w dew, o overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling, p passing, temporary showers.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 10th December 1877.



Abstract of the results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1877.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ...	29.980		
The average pressure of 24 years ...	29.970		
The highest pressure during the month ...	30.120	9th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month ...	29.823	3rd	22h.
The range of pressure during the month ...	0.297		
<hr/>			
The mean temperature of the month ...	74.0		
The average temperature of 24 years ...	74.8		
The highest temperature during the month ...	86.7	3rd	16h.
The lowest temperature during the month ...	62.5	13th and 14th	6h.
The range of temperature during the month ...	24.2		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	18.4		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month ...	21.8	18th	
<hr/>			
The mean humidity during the month ...	% 76		
<hr/>			
The mean vapour tension during the month ...	Inches. 0.648		
<hr/>			
The average humidity of 24 years ...	% 72		
<hr/>			
The average vapour tension of 10 years ...	Inches. 0.619		
The mean cloud proportion of the month ...	1.92		
<hr/>			
The total rainfall of the month ...	Inches. 0.10		
The average fall of 49 years ...	0.64		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	0.10	3rd	
<hr/>			
The number of rainy days in the month ...	Days. 1		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years ...	2		
<hr/>			
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month ...	138.5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	54.2		
The greatest sun temperature ...	147.3	25th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ...	64.4	25th	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ...	57.1		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air ...	8.8		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air ...	10.8	2nd	
<hr/>			
The mean movement of the wind per day ...	Miles. 79.3		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ...	131.0	1st	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ...	17.0	28th	9h.
The number of hours under each of the 8 points— N308, NE59, E36, SE5, S16, SW53, W114, NW114, Calm. 15.			

HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
*Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 7th December 1877.

The results of the observations at the Alipore observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1° or 1½° lower; and finally, the thermometer which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's office during the last twenty years and upwards, is found to read 0.8° higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present observatory. Hence the mean temperature of the atmosphere which the above table shews to be 0.8° lower than the average has been really about 1° or 1.5° higher.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
*Meteorological Reporter, Government of India.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1877 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Mds. s.	Receipts.		Coaching.	Merchandise.		Total.		
Total traffic for the week	136,541	Rs. A. P. 218,515 3 0	£ s. d. 20,043 0 5	13,36,870 30	Rs. A. P. 5,51,008 14 0	£ s. d. 48,766 11 3	7,56,544 1 9	40,213 1	106,116 1	12,521 1		
Or per mile of railway	.....	170 12 4	15 13 1	10,453 30	430 11 4	38 2 1	586 7 8	31 4 1	83 10 1	9 11 1		
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	2,724,510	35,62,512 2 11	325,646 10 0	2,74,61,453 30	1,06,02,481 5 1	890,144 2 7	1,12,44,000 0 0	840,300 1	2,174,473 1	2,174,473 1		
Total for 22 weeks	2,861,051	37,71,057 6 8	345,690 5 8	2,88,00,324 20	1,12,24,480 4 1	1,028,010 13 10	1,14,05,537 10 0	898,520 1	2,283,093 2	2,283,093 2		
COMPARISON.												
Total for corresponding week of previous year	110,778	1,08,973 12 6	18,156 15 3	12,54,622 0	8,18,005 1 0	47,480 6 0	7,16,158 14 0	47,522 1	94,445 1	11,500 2		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	154 12 5	14 3 0	9,800 30	644 13 1	37 2 2	550 9 0	39 4 1	73 10 1	87 11 2		
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,516,034	33,56,049 10 6	307,002 17 8	1,06,46,067 20	90,94,300 5 0	700,983 11 8	81,29,51,016 0 3	901,012 1	1,467,017 2	1,467,017 2		

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1877 on 223½ miles open.

	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	0,038	28,877 3 0	2,628 14 11	1,00,212 20	46,412 10 0	4,254 9 10	75,089 13 0	5,544 1	8,180 1
Or per mile of railway	17	128 2 8	11 15 11	4,488 30	207 6 11	19 0 3	335 9 7	24 11 1	36 11 1
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	132,080	8,44,813 12 4	31,600 15 2	44,10,880 10	11,07,932 5 0	101,500 0 2	14,52,766 1 4	90,322 1	283,200 1
Total for 22 weeks	141,124	8,73,690 13 10	34,238 10 2	46,10,191 30	11,54,344 15 0	102,814 10 0	15,27,865 14 10	101,500 1	291,400 1
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	0,008	31,523 5 0	2,850 13 1	2,04,240 20	65,113 1 0	5,068 13 11	66,036 9 0	5,090 1	17,350 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	36	140 14 2	12 18 4	8,800 30	291 0 2	22 13 6	296 14 4	141 11 1	77 11 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	112,710	3,36,798 2 0	30,872 6 0	21,53,388 20	5,45,888 11 0	50,030 6 10	8,82,671 14 3	103,144 1	130,500 1

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1877 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Mds. s.	Receipts.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	45,031	Rs. A. P. 27,047 3 0	£ s. d. 2,470 6 7	2,10,740 25	Rs. A. P. 68,641 11 8	£ s. d. 6,519 18 8	6,519 18 8	6,519 18 8	6,769 3 3
Or per mile of railway	280	170 14 8	15 13 4	10,131 30	433 10 8	39 18 0	39 18 0	39 18 0	39 18 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	704,481	4,94,345 4 0	45,314 10 0	50,30,310 20	16,64,010 11 6	162,084 9 0	162,084 9 0	162,084 9 0	162,084 9 0
Total for 22 weeks	810,410	5,21,392 7 0	47,794 6 0	59,41,060 5	17,37,801 7 2	150,303 10 2	150,303 10 2	150,303 10 2	150,303 10 2
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	61,952	21,548 0 3	1,975 5 4	1,89,070 15	42,433 14 8	3,880 15 8	3,880 15 8	3,880 15 8	3,880 15 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	390	136 2 0	12 0 8	8,800 30	268 2 3	24 11 7	24 11 7	24 11 7	24 11 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	788,201	4,51,120 10 3	41,628 5 0	46,04,158 26	11,30,930 11 4	100,336 10 0	100,336 10 0	100,336 10 0	100,336 10 0

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1877 on 28 miles open.

	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	0,247	1,042 0 0	104 4 0	17,000 0	899 0 0	50 18 0	50 18 0	899 0 0	50 18 0
Or per mile of railway	88	37 0 0	3 18 0	600 0	32 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	32 0 0	2 0 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	100,342	20,493 0 0	2,048 6 0	2,80,558 0	0,287 0 0	922 14 0	922 14 0	922 14 0	922 14 0
Total for 22 weeks	200,589	31,125 0 0	3,152 10 0	2,97,516 0	0,280 0 0	986 12 0	986 12 0	986 12 0	986 12 0
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	10,300	1,420 3 0	142 18 6	19,087 30	620 12 3	62 13 8	62 13 8	620 12 3	62 13 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	371	51 0 8	5 2 1	715 33	22 6 1	2 4 0	2 4 0	22 6 1	2 4 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	198,107	20,541 0 0	2,054 2 10	2,91,442 14	0,801 8 0	930 8 0	930 8 0	930 8 0	930 8 0

NULHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1877 on 27½ miles open.

	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,339	1,070 0 0	107 0 0	10,010 0	728 0 0	72 10 0	72 10 0	728 0 0	72 10 0
Or per mile of railway	85	39 0 0	3 18 0	367 0	26 8 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	26 8 0	2 13 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	44,670	21,072 0 0	2,107 4 0	1,42,000 0	11,464 0 0	1,146 8 0	1,146 8 0	11,464 0 0	1,146 8 0
Total for 22 weeks	46,809	22,142 0 0	2,214 4 0	1,53,000 0	12,182 0 0	1,216 4 0	1,216 4 0	12,182 0 0	1,216 4 0
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,763	840 5 0	84 18 9	8,950 18	458 10 3	45 17 3	45 17 3	458 10 3	45 17 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	64	31 3 8	3 3 4	318 28	16 15 3	1 13 8	1 13 8	16 15 3	1 13 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	40,104	19,168 13 1	1,913 13 8	86,547 32	7,900 1 0	790 19 1	790 19 1	7,900 1 0	790 19 1

## TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 1st December 1877 on 79 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week	10,780	5,672 2 0	557 4 3	11,580 0	1,654 1 0	165 8 11	722 12 5
Or per mile of railway	134	70 9 0	7 1 2	145 20	20 15 4	2 1 10	9 3 0
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	150,211½	64,470 11 3	6,117 1 4	4,37,724 0	43,360 5 6	4,335 0 8	10,782 2 0
Total for 21 weeks	160,991½	70,042 13 8	7,001 5 7	4,49,304 0	45,004 6 6	4,500 8 10	11,504 14 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year.							
opened 40½ miles							
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	2,133	850 5 11	85 18 8	10,504 0	948 14 0	94 17 9	180 16 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	54,754½	22,490 8 0	2,280 1 0	4,32,104 0	20,689 15 6	2,068 19 11	5,258 0 11

## NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st November 1877 on 131½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. n.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,872	397 2 0	39 14 3	9,159 0	1,490 8 0	149 1 0	248 15 3	
Per mile of railway	14	7 7 0	9 14 11	69 14	11 8 0	1 2 3	1 17 3	
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	13,921	9,180 0 0	918 0 1	41,884 20	5,660 13 11	560 1 7	1,484 1 5	
Total for 12 weeks	15,793	10,177 2 6	1,017 14 4	50,843 20	7,151 5 3	715 2 7	1,752 16 11	
COMPARISONS.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year								
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year								
Total to corresponding date of previous year								



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1877.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

## CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
ENDOWMENTS, Medals, and Prizes ... ..	1361	WEEKLY Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office ... ..	1373
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 15th December 1877 ... ..	1363	Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 6th to 15th December 1877 ... ..	1375
Retail Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 15th December 1877 ... ..	1366	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at Alipore Observatory from 9th to 15th December 1877 ... ..	1376
WHOLESALE prices-current in the undermentioned Ports for the fortnight ending 15th December 1877 ... ..	1370	Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kundrapara, Hish Level, Taldunda, Midnapore, Hidgehne Tidal, Arrah, and Western Main Canals, for the month of October 1877 ... ..	1377
		Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways ... ..	1384

## ENDOWMENTS, MEDALS, AND PRIZES.

No. 3449, dated 15th December 1877.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., Offg. Under-Secy. to the Government of Bengal,  
To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 131 of the 7th instant, with its enclosure, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to accept the several endowments offered by the gentlemen noted in the margin for the foundation of annual prizes in the Midnapore College, and to request that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to the donors.

(1). Baboo Lachman Prosad Garga, Zemindar of Maisadul.

(2). The native gentlemen friends of the late Mr R. L. Martin, Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division.

(3). Baboo Kaliprosanno Roy Chowdhry, Deputy Magistrate, Midnapore.

(4). Baboo Bipin Behary Datta, B.A., M.L., Government Pleader, Midnapore.

(5). Mr. H. L. Harrison, C.S., Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore District.

2. The correspondence on the subject will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

3. With reference to the question of the mode of endorsing the securities now accepted, I am to request that the District Committee may be referred to Rule 10 of the rules for the guidance of District Committees of Public Instruction sanctioned by Government on the 1st February 1873.

No. 131, dated Howrah, the 7th December 1877.

Memo. by A. SMITH, Esq., M.A., Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, with the recommendation that the gifts be accepted.

2. With reference to the question as to the mode of endorsing the securities, the District Education Committee may be referred to Rule 10, page 54, of the Selections from the Important Orders of the Education Department.

No. 2036, dated Midnapore, the 23rd November 1877.

From—BABOO GUNGADHUR ACHARYEE, Secretary to the District School Committee, Midnapore,

To—The Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that the following endowments have been offered for the foundation of annual prizes in the Midnapore College, and to ask whether the Committee may accept them:—

(1) An endowment of Rs. 2,000 in six per cent. Calcutta municipal debentures and Rs. 800 4 per cent. Government papers, yielding in all Rs. 152 per annum, by Baboo Lachman Prosad Garga, zemindar of Maisadal, for the foundation of a medal and scholarship. The medal of Rs. 32 and the scholarship of Rs. 5 per mensem, tenable for two years, are to be given to the best student of the Midnapore College who passes the First Arts examination. But if the successful student has obtained a Government scholarship, or declines to pursue his studies for the B. A. degree, he will retain the medal, but the scholarship will be offered to the other pupils of the college that have passed the F. A. examination in order of merit; and, failing any of them taking it, it will be offered to the best student of the college that has passed the Entrance examination, but has not succeeded in obtaining a Government scholarship. The scholarship may not be valuable enough to be always taken up by any F. A. student, but it will always be welcome to Entrance students intending to continue their studies at the college.

The municipal debentures for Rs. 2,000 have already been purchased and are held by the Bank of Bengal, and arrangements will be completed in a few days for purchasing the Rs. 800 4 per cent. paper.

This is to be called the Lachman Prosad Garga medal and scholarship.

(2) Four endowments of Rs. 400 4 per cent. Government securities (already purchased) for four silver medals worth Rs. 16 each per annum. The endowments have been received in the following way:—

(a) A subscription by the friends of the late R. L. Martin, Esq., Inspector of Schools of this division, to perpetuate his memory. The subscribers are entirely native gentlemen who were friends or admirers of Mr. Martin. The amount of the subscription was sufficient to enable Rs. 400 Government securities to be purchased. The medal will be called the "Martin Medal," and be awarded for proficiency in history to the best student of the school department of the college.

(b.) A similar endowment made by Baboo Kaliprosunno Roy Chowdharee, who has been for nine years stationed at Midnapore. This medal, to be called the "Kaliprosunno Roy Chowdharee Medal," is to be awarded annually for proficiency in English composition to the best student of the school department of the college.

(c.) An endowment by Baboo Bipin Behari Datta, B.A., B.L., the Government Pleader of the district, and an ex-pupil of the Midnapore school before it became a high school. This medal, which is of the same amount, is to be called the "Bipin Behari Datta Medal," and is to be awarded for general proficiency in the English language and literature to the best student of the school department of the college.

(d.) An endowment by H. L. Harrison, Esq., the Magistrate and Collector of the district, of the same amount. This medal is to be called the "Harrison Medal," and is to be awarded annually for proficiency in mathematics to the best student of the school department of the college.

As these endowments are capitalized and permanent, the District Committee propose to record on the walls of the central hall in the college the names of the winners year by year. It is hoped that this will be a great incentive to exertion to the pupils of the college.

In conclusion, I beg to be informed whether, if these endowments are to be accepted, the securities are to be made payable to the Director of Public Instruction or to the Collector of the district for the time being.

All of these medals, except that to commemorate the memory of Mr. Martin, have been awarded for two or three years past, but have only now been permanently endowed.



## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 15th December 1877.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
NORDHAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 15 '77	04	Rainfall at Cutwa has been 10, at Dood-Band 20, elsewhere nil. Reaping of the <i>aman</i> crop is progressing. Prospects of the <i>rubber</i> crops are good. Fever is still prevalent.
	2 Bankura, " 15 "	12	The days have been cloudy and slight rain has fallen in most parts of the district. The reaping of the <i>aman</i> rice is nearly finished. The winter crops are in good condition.
	3 Beerbhoom, " 15 "	21	Weather—cold and bracing. The rice harvest has very far advanced; the crop is from 13 to 14 annas. The cold-weather crops are doing very well.
	4 Midnapore, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy till 14th instant, when it has been bright and cold. State and prospects of the crops are fair.
	5 Hooghly, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—cool. Harvesting of the late rice is going on. <i>Rubber</i> crops in the ground are doing well. There has been slight change for the better in the state of public health.
	Howrah, " 17 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cool. No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops. The rice harvest is progressing.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIST.	6 24-Pergunnas, Dec 15 '77	05	Weather—seasonable. <i>Aman</i> paddy is being reaped. Fever and cholera are prevalent in many parts of the district.
	7 Nuddea, " 15 "	07	Weather—cloudy on one or two days; now cold in the morning and evening. Harvesting of the late rice crop is nearly over. It is feared that some damage may be caused to the winter crops by insects engendered during the late cold. Cholera is bad in Kooshtea and in part of Bangong.
	8 Jessorah, " 15 "	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable. During the week there was a slight shower which appears to have been general, but was not enough to be shown on the rain gauge. Rain is wanted, but on the whole the winter crops are doing fairly well. Fever is still raging throughout the district; cholera also is present.
	9 Moorshedabad, " 15 "	10	Weather—cloudy and cold during greater part of the week. Slight rain on the 11th. <i>Aman</i> is still being harvested. There is some improvement in the prospects of the <i>rubber</i> crops since the rainfall. Fever and cholera are still prevalent in Berhampore and in the interior.
	10 Bangpore, " 14 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The state of the rice crop is good. The price of cleaned rice ranges from 20 to 27 seers per rupee.
	11 Rajshahy, " 15 "	25	Slight rain in most parts of the district at the commencement of the week, which has benefitted the <i>rubber</i> crops, but is said to have injured to a slight extent the ancient ripe rice crop. The harvesting of <i>aman dhan</i> is progressing. There have been several cases of cholera during the week in different parts of the district.
RAJSHAHY AND COCH BEHAR DIST.	12 Raugpore, " 14 "	02	Weather—cold and sometimes close. The cutting of <i>aman</i> continues. The cold-weather crops are being sown. Prospects are good. Cholera is reported to be prevalent in all the thannas of Gaibanda.
	13 Bogra, " 16 "	22	Weather—dry and cold during the latter part of the week. There was slight rain on the morning of the 10th instant. West wind is prevailing. The reaping of <i>aman</i> is going on, and there is a bumper crop. The <i>rubber</i> crops are flourishing and promise a good outturn. Cholera is on the decrease; the number of fatal cases up to date is 1,294. There is a great deal of fever, specially in the western part of the district.
	14 Pubna, " 15 "	11	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of <i>aman dhan</i> is not yet over. The sowing of <i>haldee</i> , <i>moong</i> , <i>mashkatal</i> , <i>khesaree</i> , and <i>muttor</i> is completed. The harvesting of sugarcane will soon be commenced. Fever is still prevalent. Cholera seems to have abated a little.
	15 Darjeeling, " 14 "	60	On the 11th instant there was rain both on the hills and the plains. The weather is now cloudy and chilly, and there are signs of more rain. <i>Haimunti</i> rice, <i>kalai</i> , and <i>teel</i> are being reaped with fair prospects. The ground is being prepared for other crops.
	16 Julpigoree, " 15 "	13	Weather—seasonably cool. Winter rice is being harvested. Sowings of mustard, wheat, and potato have been completed. Sugarcane is flourishing, and the tobacco plants look well. Health of the district is not yet good. Fever is yet prevalent in the town of Julpigoree.
	Cooch Behar, " 13 "	1	23 at Matbhanga. The weather has become much cooler. The sky appears now and then cloudy. There is nothing further to report regarding the rice crop. Harvest operations are still proceeding. Prospects of the cold-weather crops continue favourable. Fever is decreasing and the health of the district is generally good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(Continued.)			
Eastern Districts.			
Dacca Divn.	17 Dacca, Dec. 15 '77	·05	Weather—cloudy in the beginning of the week, and rain has been pretty general throughout the district. ·09 at Manickganje; drizzling at Moonsheeaganje, but the amount is not recorded. State and prospects of the crops are favourable. <i>Dhan</i> is nearly all cut. Labour is deficient in Dhawal. Fever in Manickganje has abated.
	18 Furreedpore, „ 15 „	·02	Weather—seasonable. The <i>aman</i> crop is still being cut. General prospects are fair.
	19 Backergunge, „ 13 „	Nil	No change. All is well as before. The <i>aman</i> crop is being cut.
	20 Mymensingh, „ 14 „	·28	Slight showers have fallen and the temperature is decidedly colder. State and prospects of the crops are favourable.
	21 Tipperah, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy at the beginning with very slight rain; cold towards the end of the week. About half the <i>aman dhan</i> has been reaped, and a great part of the sugarcane cut. The outturn is good. Rice is being exported to Nonkholly, Chittagong, Narailganje, and Calcutta. Winter crops go on well.
Chittagong Divn.	22 Chittagong, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—fine, but rather hot for the season. The <i>aman</i> harvest is going on, and there is a 12- <i>anna</i> crop altogether.
	23 Noakholly, „ 13 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The <i>aman</i> crop is being reaped. Prospects are fair. Exportation is active. Public health is good.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 11 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy on the 9th instant. The gathering of the paddy crop of the plough cultivators still continues. Mustard is in flower. Tobacco plants are still being transplanted.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 12 „	Nil	Weather—cool. The reaping of the late rice crop continues. The cold-weather crops are doing well.
BEHAR.			
Patna Division.	25 Patna, Dec. 15 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. Harvesting of rice is in progress. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good, but a little rain is required. Health of the district is excellent.
	26 Gyn, „ 15 „	Slight rain on 10th and 11th.	Weather—cloudy in the beginning of the week, ending in slight rain; since then cold and sea-onable. No return received from Jehanabad. In Aurangabad the condition of the <i>rubbee</i> is fair, though more rain is wanted. In Nowada all the <i>rubbee</i> is very promising and the rice generally good. In the Sudder sub-division the <i>rubbee</i> is promising, but the rice has failed in many places. There has not been sufficient rain to do good.
	27 Shahabad, „ 15 „	·20	Weather—cold and dry. The rain which fell at the beginning of the week was very slight. None fell at Basserat or Bhamboon head-quarters. Rain is urgently needed wherever means of irrigation are not available. Even the sugarcane, which is ripe and being crushed as fast as possible, is reported as suffering.
	28 Durbhanga, „ 15 „	·30	Weather—cold, with west winds. The people are busily harvesting the paddy crop. The harvesting is nearly completed. The <i>rubbee</i> crops are looking well, but in the Tajpore sub-division are in need of rain. Public health is generally good.
	29 Mozufferpore, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy in the early part of the week, clear towards the close. The reaping of the rice crop is going on rapidly. Slight showers have been reported from different places in Sretamurhee and Sudder sub-divisions, which were not, however, sufficient to be of much use. Want of rain is much felt throughout the district for <i>rubbee</i> .
	30 Saran, „ 15 „	Nil	Sky overcast on the 10th instant, when a few drops of rain fell. On the morning of the 11th the weather changed, and it has since been very cold, with strong and dry west wind. There has been slight rain in some parts of the district. ·07 registered at Sewan. The rain has done some little good to the <i>rubbee</i> crops, the state and prospects of which continue satisfactory. Prices have slightly risen. Public health is good.
	31 Champaran, „ 15 „	·17	Weather—seasonable. The rainfall on the 10th instant was general. It has done much good to the <i>rubbee</i> crops. The sky is now and then overcast, and there is every probability of a Christmas rain, whereby the prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops will be improved. <i>Aghani</i> rice has been cut and nearly harvested; on an average there will be about six <i>annas</i> outturn. The market price of coarse rice has fallen a little, but not so much as to afford the poorer people to have two meals a day of that staple food.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BEHAL.—(Continued.)</b>			
RAGULPORE DIVA.	32 Monghyr, Dec. 15 '77	·02	Weather—very cold. One small shower. ·06 at Begonsrai and ·12 at Jamoes. The crops are looking well, but one good shower will do a great deal for them if it falls.
	33 Bhugulpore, „ 15 „	A few drops not measurable.	Weather—cold, and high westerly winds. State and prospects of the crops are excellent.
	34 Purneah, „ 15 „	·18	Weather—very cold, with strong west winds. ·15 at Khasengunge and ·10 at Arrareah. <i>Dhan</i> is being cut generally; the average is about a 12-mund crop. <i>Rubber</i> and tobacco crops are doing fairly, but rain is wanted. Fever is still very prevalent, and cholera is on the increase.
	35 Maidah „ „ „	.....	Return not received
	36 Southal Pergah, „ 16 „	·10	The early part of the week was cloudy; the latter part was clear and cold. The <i>rubber</i> has been benefitted by the rain, which was heavier at Goida and Deoghur than at head-quarters.
<b>ORISSA.</b>			
ORISSA DIVA.	37 Cuttack, Dec. 15 '77	Nil	Weather—cloudy in the beginning of the week; fine and cold at the close. The <i>saradh</i> is being cut and the <i>rubber</i> is in good condition. A good outturn is expected. Cholera has now broken out in Jajpore sub-division.
	38 Pooree, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy for most part of the week and cooler than before. Harvesting of the <i>laghoo</i> crop is progressing. <i>Saradh</i> crop is being cut in some places and in others it is ripening. Of the miscellaneous crops <i>arhar</i> , <i>moong</i> , <i>biri</i> , &c., are in pods. Mustard is in flower. Castor plants are growing well. Sugarcane is being cut. <i>Dalia</i> rice seeds are sown in some places, and in others the plants are shooting forth and are being transplanted. Husked rice is being exported to Ganjam by the Chilka on a small scale. Prices of articles of food are almost stationary. In the famine tracts charitable relief is being given to those people who are unable to work, while the rest have been employed in the relief and district cess works. Sporadic cases of cholera and cattle disease are reported from the sub-division of Khordah as well as from the interior.
	39 Balasore, „ 14 „	Nil	Weather—cold, and few drops of rain fell during the week. The <i>saradh</i> crop is nearly all cut and the outturn is about an average one. <i>Rubber</i> crops are doing well. The fever in the north of the district is reported by the Civil Surgeon to be different from the Burdwan fever and as not likely to spread further.
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
40 Hazareebagh, Dec. 14 '77	·25	Weather—unsettled. More rain is required.	
41 Lohardugga, „ 15 „	·16	Weather—seasonable. There has been light rain in most parts of the district and it has done good. The prospects of all crops are good. Public health is good.	
42 Singbhoom, „ 14 „	·24	Weather—seasonable. The cold-weather crops are doing well. The district is healthy.	
43 Manbhoom, „ 15 „	Nil	Weather—cloudy at the commencement of the week; clear and fine since 14th instant. The Deputy Commissioner has lately been on tour and has found that, owing to early stoppage of rain, the high land rice, where not irrigated, has for the most part failed, excepting in a few pergunnahs. Rain would do good to sugarcane, but it would do harm to the unstored rice. There is not much of a <i>rubber</i> crop in any year in this district. This year there has been scarcely any.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,  
The 18th December 1877.A. MACKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																			
				WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BETTER MILL, UMBROO, BAJRA.							
				Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		
BENGAL.																							
Western Districts.																							
1	Burdwan	13 0	15 11	16 0	25 0	27 0	30 0	21 0	15 4	17 8	23 0	15 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2	Bankoora	13 8	13 0	16 4	24 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	15 4	21 8	18 12	18 12	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	Beerbhoom	13 8	13 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	11 4	11 4	10 0	17 0	18 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	Midnapore	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 11	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5	Hooghly	13 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6	Howrah	13 0	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 8	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Central Districts.																							
7	Calcutta	12 4	13 0	13 0	18 0	24 0	27 0	7 8	8 0	9 8	12 0	13 0	15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
8	24-Pergunnahs *	14 8	13 6	18 11	30 8	30 8	35 8	12 8	12 5	14 8	13 5	12 13	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
9	Jessore	11 0	11 0	21 8	...	...	33 0	9 8	0 12	18 0	14 0	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
10	Moorsheadabad.*	12 14	11 0	17 8	11 8	11 8	22 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	22 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	Dinapore	13 8	12 0	22 0	48 13	45 11	37 8	7 8	10 8	18 12	16 11	18 0	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
12	Rajahmundry	15 8	15 12	22 0	48 13	45 11	37 8	7 8	10 8	18 12	16 11	18 0	21 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	Rangpore	15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	12 6	12 0	12 12	22 11	21 8	27 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	20 8	...	...	...	10 8	12 0	20 0	21 0	25 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
15	Patna	15 0	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 8	12 0	16 8	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
16	Darjeeling.*	10 6	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	11 7	11 0	10 0	13 8	13 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
17	Jalpigosee	10 6	11 0	13 8	...	...	...	11 7	11 0	10 0	13 8	13 5	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Eastern Districts.																							
18	Dacca	12 4	11 7	10 0	22 0	26 14	40 11	14 4	11 7	16 0	17 10	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
19	Farradpore.*	12 4	11 7	10 0	22 0	26 14	40 11	14 4	11 7	16 0	17 10	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
20	Bankergunge	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
21	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

\* Returns not received.

A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 33 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 18½ seers, common rice 15 to 18½ seers, and gram 14½ to 20 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 36 seers, best rice 15 to 19 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 39 seers, and gram 14 to 16½ seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 11 to 17 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 18½ seers, barley 22 to 33 seers, best rice 7 to 18½ seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 18½ seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Bagrhat) 8 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram (at Jhakar Gatcha) 16½ seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1877.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHs.

GRANAT MILLETS— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LINSSE MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			PINEWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
g.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	BENGAL.
Western Districts.																		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	17	12	21	4	140	0	160	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	0	32	0	32	0	14	12	16	8	19	8	Bankura.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	30	0	40	0	18	0	17	0	23	0	Deerhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	24	0	200	0	260	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	21	0	120	0	120	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	14	0	21	0	120	0	120	Howrah.
Central Districts.																		
16	0	20	0	26	0	...	...	...	16	0	24	0	25	12	17	8	17	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	17	4	24	2	100	0	100	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	30	0	110	0	120	Nudda.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	30	0	110	0	120	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	14	6	24	0	180	0	180	Moorthadabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	13	8	24	0	240	0	320	Dinapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	16	12	24	4	240	0	320	Rajshabya.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	18	0	107	0	107	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	13	8	20	8	67	8	67	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	20	4	200	0	200	Pubna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	12	2	16	0	80	0	80	Darjeeling.
Eastern Districts.																		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	13	5	23	0	80	0	100	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	20	0	100	0	100	Furzedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	20	0	...	...	...	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	20	0	...	...	...	Mymensingh.

F In Roysgunge the prices are—Wheat 18 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 13 seers.

G In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 22½ seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 13½ seers, and gram 16½ seers.

H In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 11½ to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 22½ seers, and gram 16 seers.

I At Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 8½ seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram 13 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 6 to 12½ seers, common rice 11 to 18½ seers, and gram 6 to 15½ seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffargunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaffargunge) 20 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 21 seers, and gram 14½ to 16 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 20 seers, common rice 18 to 22 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.

## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BURNING MILL— CUMBOO, BAJRA.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)		S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch

\* Returns not received.

M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 18½ seers, barley 27 to 28 seers, common rice 19½ to 19 seers, and gram 31 to 32½ seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14½ seers, barley 17 to 18 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11 to 12½ seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.

O In Madhubanoo the prices are—Wheat 30 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 18 seers, lesser millets 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, and gram 10 seers.

P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley (at Banka) 26 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17½ to 27 seers, murwa 33 to 35 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 28 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 18th December 1877.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1877.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLARS.

GRAN MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR BIRUA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM			FIRWOOD			SALT			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong Hill Tracts.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hill Tipperah.*
...	...	35 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	41 8	22 0	22 0	22 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	BEHAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
...	...	...	80 0	24 8	28 8	24 0	24 0	35 0	23 8	24 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya.
19 0	10 0	31 0	30 0	19 8	28 0	...	...	32 0	18 8 to 19 8	19 8	31 0	160 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	25 12	24 0	28 8	23 8	24 0	44 0	17 8	19 8	28 12	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	7 14	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzafferpoor.*
18 8	20 0	37 0	30 8	30 0	36 0	18 0	18 8	37 0	19 0	18 4	20 8	100 8	100 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Saran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 2	43 0	18 9	18 9	36 7	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Chumpanon.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	23 0	36 12	21 7	21 7	26 12	165 3	161 9	161 8	8 13	8 3	8 13	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0 to 18 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maldah.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	36 0	35 0	18 8	19 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Pergas.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ORISSA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	CHOTA NAGPORE.
...	...	...	...	27 0	42 0	21 0	24 0	34 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	300 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	South-Western Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hazareelagh.
...	...	...	...	36 0	36 0	55 0	...	30 0	28 0	30 0	22 0	14 0	100 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Manbhoom.

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 21 to 22½ seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.  
 R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13½ to 16 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 15 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 37½ seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers.  
 S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 33½ seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, lesser millets 20 to 33 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 seers, and gram 18 to 27½ seers.  
 T At Daltungunge the prices on the 15th instant were:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 14½ seers, common rice 17 seers, and mahul 30 seers; at Lohardugga the prices on the 5th were:—Wheat 16 seers, best rice 23 seers, and common rice 25 seers.  
 U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 18 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 19 seers.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



## WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUSH MILLET— CUMBOO BAZAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 4 0	3 2 0	...	2 3 0	1 12 0	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	3 4 6	3 1 0	...	...	...	...
2	Boraingunge ...	4 8 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	2 6 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 2 0	3 4 0	...	1 8 0	1 6 0	...	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	2 3 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 0	2 8 0	...	2 2 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 3 0	2 1 0	...	1 10 0	1 9 0	...	2 6 0	3 8 0	...	2 7 6	2 5 0	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Returns not received.

CALCUTTA,  
The 18th December 1877.

in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1877.

OF 40 SEERS.

GRAN MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LEBBER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHURRA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIRWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
2 3 6	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	2 4 0	1 12 0	...	2 6 6	2 7 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 7 0	...	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	2 15 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 6 0	4 6 0	...	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 14 0	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	...	4 4 6	4 4 3	...	Narsingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0	1 13 0	...	1 13 0	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Balasore.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.*

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 26th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1877.	Rain from 2nd Dec. to 8th Dec. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.	Burdwan ... ..	Nil	0.05	50.37	8th Dec.		
		Cutwa ... ..	ditto	0.10	52.79	ditto		
		Culina ... ..	ditto	Nil	53.12	ditto		
		Blood-Blood ... ..	ditto	0.90	47.41	ditto		
		Raneegunga ... ..	ditto	0.13	59.13	ditto		
		Jehanabad ... ..	ditto	Nil	79.34	ditto		
		Bankoora ... ..	Bankoora ... ..	ditto	0.10	54.61	ditto	
	Beerbhoom ... ..	Soorea ... ..	ditto	0.18	57.03	ditto		
		Hetampore ... ..	ditto	0.18	57.64	ditto		
		Roypore ... ..	ditto	0.05	53.48	ditto		
	Midnapore ... ..	Midnapore ... ..	ditto	Nil	45.95	ditto		
		Tumlook ... ..	ditto	ditto	43.90	ditto		
		Ghatal ... ..	ditto	ditto	63.61	ditto		
	Hooghly ... ..	Contai... { Dy. Collr.'s Office... ..	ditto	0.08	76.62	ditto		
		Hooghly ... ..	ditto	Not recd.	64.09	1st Dec.		
Seraimpore ... ..		ditto	N	54.97	8th Dec.			
Howrah ... ..	Howrah ... ..	ditto	0.01	55.85	ditto			
	Maheshboka ... ..	ditto	Nil	61.79	ditto			
PREMISES.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Saugor Island ... ..	ditto	0.10	74.04	ditto		
		Calcutta ... ..	ditto	Not recd.	61.22	1st Dec.		
		Alipore ... { Dispensary ... ..	ditto	Nil	64.75	8th Dec.		
		Alipore ... { Jail ... ..	ditto	ditto	65.63	ditto		
		Bansberhat ... ..	ditto	ditto	60.19	ditto		
		Barnet ... ..	ditto	ditto	58.23	ditto		
		Diamond Harbour ... ..	ditto	ditto	66.71	ditto		
		Harripore ... ..	ditto	ditto	72.07	ditto		
		Sukhira ... ..	ditto	ditto	75.10	ditto		
		Barrackpore ... ..	ditto	ditto	67.43	ditto		
		Dum-Dum ... ..	ditto	ditto	54.04	ditto		
		Kishnaghur ... ..	ditto	ditto	60.69	ditto		
		Pongong ... ..	ditto	ditto	75.77	ditto		
		Meherpore ... ..	ditto	ditto	73.07	ditto		
		RAJSHAHY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	Choonhanga ... ..	ditto	ditto	74.16	ditto
Kooshtea ... ..	ditto			ditto	90.57	ditto		
Rungchat ... ..	ditto			ditto	61.24	ditto		
Jessore ... ..	ditto			ditto	68.14	ditto		
Narail ... ..	ditto			ditto	71.03	ditto		
Khoosha ... ..	ditto			ditto	73.02	ditto		
Jhenida ... ..	ditto			ditto	75.25	ditto		
Bagrhat ... ..	ditto			ditto	77.44	ditto		
Magoorah ... ..	ditto			0.62	61.23	ditto		
Berhanpore ... ..	ditto			0.10	63.05	ditto		
Bakumore Haut ... ..	ditto			0.08	60.50	ditto		
Moorehadedabad ... ..	Lallbagh ... ..			ditto	0.09	64.97	ditto	
	Jungpore ... ..			ditto	0.15	52.19	ditto	
	Arimungu ... ..			ditto	0.06	68.44	ditto	
	Lallgolla ... ..			ditto	0.10	54.59	ditto	
	Kandee ... ..	ditto	0.14	62.41	ditto			
Dinagopore ... ..	Dinagopore ... ..	ditto	Nil	66.71	ditto			
	Raugu ... ..	ditto	ditto	68.61	ditto			
Maldah ... ..	Maldah ... ..	ditto	0.02	73.42	ditto			
	Chanchal ... ..	ditto	Nil	54.11	ditto			
Rajshahya ... ..	Banleah ... ..	ditto	0.19	77.70	ditto			
	Nattore ... ..	ditto	0.21	80.71	ditto			
Rungpore ... ..	Rongpore ... ..	ditto	Nil	60.94	ditto			
	Rhabanigunge ... ..	ditto	ditto	64.86	ditto			
	Kurigram ... ..	ditto	ditto	87.28	ditto			
	Bagdogra ... ..	ditto	ditto	24.08	ditto	Not recorded 2nd June to 3rd November.		
COOCH BEHAR.	COOCH BEHAR.	Bogra ... ..	ditto	0.08	75.05	ditto		
		Sherpore ... ..	ditto	0.23	78.23	ditto		
		Nowkhilla ... ..	ditto	0.08	75.51	ditto		
		Panchabibi ... ..	ditto	Nil	54.88	ditto		
		Hainiya ... ..	ditto	Not recd.	64.01	1st Dec.	Not recorded 9th to 16th September.	
Pubna ... ..	Pubna ... ..	ditto	0.05	98.85	8th Dec.			
	Serajgunge ... ..	ditto	0.03	78.37	ditto			
Darjeeling ... ..	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office ... ..	ditto	Nil	95.99	ditto			
	Hospital ... ..	ditto	ditto	105.04	ditto			
Julpigore ... ..	Julpigore ... ..	ditto	ditto	94.80	ditto			
	Bodah ... ..	ditto	ditto	96.96	ditto			
	Bura—Civil Surgeon's Office	ditto	ditto	185.88	ditto			
	Titalya ... ..	ditto	ditto	88.08	ditto			
Cooch Behar Tribu- tary Station.	Cooch Behar ... ..	ditto	ditto	107.35	ditto			

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 26th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1877.	Rain from 2nd to 26th Decem-ber 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—continued.							
Dacca.	Dacca.	Dacca... { Telegraph Office...	0.00	0.02	85.24	8th Dec.	From 4th February.
		Dacca... { Hospital	Nil	0.03	87.00	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...	ditto	Nil	125.73	ditto	
	Furzedpore	Manickgunge ...	ditto	0.12	80.24	ditto	
		Furzedpore ...	ditto	0.04	90.40	ditto	
		Gouldondo ...	ditto	0.16	88.51	ditto	
	Backergunge	Madaripore ...	ditto	Nil	90.11	ditto	
		Burrial ...	Not recd.	Not recd.	84.01	24th Nov.	
		Ferozepore ...	ditto	ditto	94.34	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Patoonkhally ...	ditto	ditto	1.4.31	ditto	
		Idhola ...	ditto	ditto	95.83	ditto ...	
		Mymensingh ...	0.10	0.09	114.67	8th Dec.	
	Chittagong	Jamulpore ...	Nil	Nil	88.84	ditto	
		Atia ...	ditto	ditto	88.65	ditto	
		Kishoregunge ...	ditto	0.02	95.10	ditto	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong { Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil	111.00	ditto	
		Chittagong { Jail	ditto	ditto	124.08	ditto	
		Cor's Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	118.52	ditto	
	Noakhally	Noakhally ...	ditto	ditto	122.47	ditto	
		Fenny ...	ditto	ditto	128.67	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah ...	ditto	ditto	103.70	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah ...	ditto	ditto	91.29	ditto	
	Chittagong Tracts.	Rungamata Hill...	ditto	ditto	133.08	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah ...	0.23	ditto	83.87	ditto	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna ...	Nil	ditto	31.12	ditto	Not recorded 18th to 24th Septem-ber. Not recorded 12th January and 4th to 10th February, and not received 18th to 24th Nov.  Not received 18th to 25th August.
		Imhar ...	ditto	ditto	41.24	ditto	
		Darh ...	ditto	ditto	40.10	ditto	
		Dinapore ... { Jail	ditto	ditto	21.42	ditto	
			Dinapore ... { Cantonment...	ditto	ditto	23.18	
	Gya	Gya ...	ditto	ditto	41.01	ditto	
		Nowadah ...	ditto	ditto	45.71	ditto ...	
		Anrangabad ...	ditto	ditto	27.95	ditto	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad ...	ditto	ditto	26.73	ditto	
		Arrah ...	ditto	ditto	28.37	ditto	
		Sasaram ...	ditto	ditto	29.00	ditto	
		Buxar ...	ditto	ditto	22.20	ditto	
	Muzafferpore	Bhuboah ...	ditto	ditto	26.60	ditto ...	
		Muzafferpore ...	ditto	ditto	27.38	ditto	
		Hajeeপুর ...	Not recd.	Not recd.	40.05	27th Oct.	
Darbhanga	Sestamurkes ...	Nil	ditto	34.37	1st Dec.		
	Darbhanga ...	ditto	Nil	53.34	8th Dec.		
	Mudhoobanure ...	ditto	ditto	48.40	ditto		
Saran	Tajpore ...	ditto	ditto	32.14	ditto		
	Chupra ...	ditto	ditto	20.09	ditto		
	Sewan ...	ditto	ditto	31.38	ditto		
Chumparan	Motiharee ...	ditto	ditto	27.31	ditto		
	Hettiah ...	ditto	ditto	35.41	ditto		
	Sagowlia ...	ditto	ditto	37.29	ditto		
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	ditto	ditto	30.40	ditto		
	Usgoosera ...	ditto	ditto	33.05	ditto		
	Jamsooe ...	ditto	ditto	33.77	ditto		
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	ditto	ditto	51.05	ditto		
	Scepoul ...	ditto	ditto	41.31	ditto		
	Muddehpore ...	ditto	ditto	50.59	ditto		
	Danka ...	ditto	ditto	45.10	ditto		
	Nonbura ...	ditto	ditto	40.40	ditto		
Purneah	Purneah ...	ditto	ditto	55.33	ditto		
	Kisengunge ...	ditto	ditto	65.84	ditto		
	Arramah ...	ditto	ditto	60.95	ditto		
Southal Pargunnahs...	Nya Deomka ...	ditto	0.11	63.24	ditto		
	Rajmehal ...	ditto	Nil	55.30	ditto		
	Deoghur ...	ditto	ditto	55.24	ditto		
BAGULPORE.	Godda	Godda ...	ditto	ditto	48.77	ditto	

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 25th Nov. to 1st Dec. 1877.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Decem-ber 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1877.		
	Cuttack	Cuttack... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	38.40	8th Dec.		
			{ Hospital	ditto	ditto	41.13	ditto	
			Jajpore	ditto	ditto	53.55	ditto	
			Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	50.03	ditto	
			Jagatsingapore	ditto	ditto	37.45	ditto	
	False Point	False Point	ditto	ditto	80.20	ditto		
		Pooree	Pooree	ditto	ditto	35.15	ditto	
			Khurdab	ditto	ditto	42.07	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore—Collector's Office	ditto	ditto	66.72	ditto		
		Bhadrack	ditto	0.17	55.99	ditto		
		Jellasore	ditto	Nil	65.01	ditto		
		Sorah	ditto	ditto	54.83	ditto		
		Chandbilly	ditto	ditto	54.34	ditto		
	Cuttack Tributary	Sumbalporo	ditto	Not recd.	60.74	1st Dec.		
	Mekala.							
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.							
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail	ditto	0.03	44.48	8th Dec.		
		{ Dispensary	ditto	0.02	45.15	ditto		
	Pachamba	Pachamba	ditto	Nil	45.07	ditto		
		Lohardugga	Ranchee	ditto	0.13	58.44	ditto	
			Palamow	ditto	Nil	40.13	ditto	
Singbhoom	Chyabassa	0.04	0.21	67.72	ditto			
Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	0.10	61.53	ditto			
	Govindporo	ditto	0.05	47.18	ditto			
ASSAM & ADJA- CENT HILLS.								
Sylhet	Sylhet	ditto	Nil	150.55	ditto	Not received 18th to 24th Nov.		
Sibsagar	Sibsagar	3.82	Not recd.	92.40	1st Dec.			
	Golaghat	0.50	ditto	73.57	ditto			
	Jorhat	0.47	ditto	72.10	ditto			
	Deopante	1.08	ditto	82.41	ditto			
	Hattie Poolie	1.41	ditto	78.15	ditto			
	Mazongah	1.80	ditto	63.40	ditto			
	Nazira	2.30	ditto	67.40	ditto			
	Suntoek	1.13	ditto	83.38	ditto			
	Cherideo	1.88	ditto	77.71	ditto			
	Akyab	Akyab	Nil	Nil	141.41	8th Dec.		
Kajpootana	Alwar	ditto	ditto	8.15	ditto			
	Jajpur	0.01	0.18	6.88	ditto			
	Bambhar	Nil	0.10	9.30	ditto			

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

CALCUTTA,  
The 15th December 1877.Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,  
in charge of the Meteorological Office, Bengal.

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 9th to 15th Dec. 1877.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	HYGROMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ALIPORE.	Dec. 9th	10	30.174	30.180	67.0	61.2	70	N by W	23	0.01	CK, PC	a
	10	16	30.062	30.074	73.5	62.8	60	N by E	42	0.01	P	a, g
	10th	10	30.146	30.168	72.0	65.0	63	N by E	43	.....	C, CS	c
	10	16	30.026	30.047	80.3	67.5	48	N	43	.....	.....	c
	11th	10	30.123	30.145	78.0	66.7	59	N E	4.0	.....	CK	b
	10	16	29.075	29.097	80.0	68.0	61	N	6.8	.....	.....	b
	12th	10	30.132	30.154	69.0	63.1	61	N	10.0	.....	P	m
	10	16	30.009	30.031	74.0	64.8	60	N	9.0	.....	PC, CK	a, g
	13th	10	30.182	30.184	66.2	63.8	52	N W by N	7.8	.....	P	c
	10	16	30.021	30.046	72.5	61.5	36	N W	8.0	.....	C, CK	c
	14th	10	30.183	30.184	66.5	60.4	52	N N W	7.5	.....	.....	c
	10	16	30.037	30.050	74.0	60.8	37	N N W	11.0	.....	C	g
	15th	10	30.139	30.180	66.0	60.0	60	N by W	7.8	.....	.....	h
	10	16	29.988	30.010	74.0	60.3	29	N W by W	9.8	.....	.....	b
SARGOL ISLAND.	Dec. 9th	10	30.172	30.178	70	61	50	N	4.4	.....	P	a, m, d
	10	16	30.055	30.061	74	60	63	N N E	8.6	.....	P	b, m, d
	10th	10	30.131	30.149	76	60	50	N N E	7.1	.....	C	b, m
	10	16	30.027	30.033	81	68	44	N N W	0.8	.....	.....	b, m
	11th	10	30.111	30.117	77	70	60	N	3.7	.....	PK	b, m
	10	16	29.007	29.073	82	70	62	N	9.0	.....	C, CK	b, m
	12th	10	30.100	30.100	74	64	63	N	12.1	.....	CK, C	b, m
	10	16	29.000	30.001	77	78	05	N	15.0	.....	C, CK	b, m
	13th	10	30.140	30.146	72	62	64	N N W	6.0	.....	PC	b, m
	10	16	30.027	30.031	74	63	47	N N W	14.0	.....	CK, K	b, m
	14th	10	30.151	30.157	69	60	62	N	11.3	.....	CK, C	l, m
	10	16	30.036	30.041	76	61	49	N	14.5	.....	C	b, m
	15th	10	30.131	30.140	70	60	48	N	9.0	.....	.....	b, m
	10	16	29.020	29.021	75	60	37	N N W	14.4	.....	.....	b, v
CHITTAGONG.	Dec. 9th	10	30.044	30.139	72	67	76	N E	1.7	.....	K, CK	m
	10th	10	30.038	30.130	70	70	73	N E	2.1	.....	.....	b, m
	11th	10	30.028	30.119	78	71	70	N N E	2.2	.....	.....	b, m
	10	16	29.088	30.080	76	68	64	N N E	4.5	.....	.....	b, m
	13th	10	30.014	30.100	72	63	68	N	4.7	.....	C	b, m
	10	16	30.009	30.104	71	63	62	N N W	2.8	.....	.....	b, m
	15th	10	30.010	30.114	70	63	60	N N E	2.1	.....	.....	b, m
ARTIS.	Dec. 9th	10	30.105	30.127	78	72	74	N N E	1.6	.....	C	b
	10th	10	30.121	30.143	79	72	70	N E	1.6	.....	C	.....
	11th	10	30.087	30.089	80	74	78	N W	1.0	.....	C	.....
	10	16	30.050	30.072	80	73	70	E N E	1.3	.....	C	.....
	13th	10	30.040	30.062	80	71	62	N W	2.2	.....	.....	b
	10	16	30.005	30.017	78	69	61	N W	3.7	.....	.....	.....
	15th	10	30.053	30.076	77	66	63	N W	3.1	.....	C	.....
CUTTACK.	Dec. 9th	10	30.111	30.181	75	60	60	N N W	1.4	.....	CC, K	c
	10th	10	30.081	30.104	70	67	51	E N E	1.2	.....	C	c
	11th	10	30.026	30.108	80	72	60	W	0.9	.....	CC, K	c
	10	16	29.000	30.082	70	68	54	E N E	1.0	.....	CK	c
	13th	10	30.058	30.141	75	61	59	N E	3.7	.....	PC	m
	10	16	30.074	30.167	70	63	45	E	1.3	.....	CK, C	.....
	15th	10	30.084	30.147	70	60	34	E N E	1.6	.....	.....	b
FAIR POINT.	Dec. 9th	10	30.185	30.201	74	65	50	N	6.3	.....	PC, C	a
	10th	10	30.137	30.152	79	71	63	E N E	6.1	.....	C	a
	11th	10	30.107	30.122	79	73	74	W N W	1.4	.....	C	a
	10	16	30.070	30.091	78	70	65	E N E	4.2	.....	C	c
	13th	10	30.127	30.112	77	67	57	E N E	0.5	.....	CC, S	c
	10	16	30.150	30.165	73	62	44	N E	0.5	.....	C	b
	15th	10	30.133	30.148	75	62	44	N E	6.6	.....	.....	b
VISAKHAPATNAM.	Dec. 9th	10	30.100	30.100	80	69	55	E S E	4.3	.....	.....	b
	10th	10	30.080	30.118	81	71	59	E by S	3.1	.....	.....	b
	11th	10	30.000	30.098	81	72	62	N E by N	3.3	.....	.....	b
	10	16	30.045	30.067	81	72	62	E S E	2.1	.....	.....	.....
	13th	10	30.076	30.108	80	72	66	E	2.6	.....	C	.....
	10	16	30.087	30.119	81	74	71	E	4.4	.....	.....	b
	15th	10	30.090	30.112	80	71	61	N E	4.3	.....	C	.....
MADRAS.	Dec. 9th	10	29.908	30.021	79	75	82	N N E	7	0.04	.....	cloudy
	10	16	29.913	29.935	80	75	78	N E	11	0.01	.....	cloudy
	10th	10	30.004	30.087	80	73	63	N N E	10	0.03	.....	cloudy
	10	16	29.973	29.996	80	76	89	E N E	8	0.08	.....	a
	11th	10	30.063	30.086	84	77	73	E N E	10	.....	.....	a
	10	16	29.986	30.010	84	78	75	N N E	9	.....	.....	b, g
	13th	10	30.067	30.079	84	79	70	E by N	6	0.04	.....	c
	10	16	29.937	29.990	81	77	88	K by N	11	.....	.....	c
	12th	10	30.042	30.065	82	76	75	E S E	8	0.13	.....	cloudy
	10	16	29.909	29.932	81	75	74	E S E	4	.....	.....	cloudy
	13th	10	30.055	30.077	86	77	65	E	11	0.01	.....	a
	10	16	29.925	29.948	83	78	75	E N E	12	.....	.....	a
	14th	10	30.053	30.074	85	76	64	E N E	14	.....	.....	b, g
	10	16	29.968	29.991	83	75	67	E N E	20	.....	.....	c
COLOMBO.	Dec. 9th	10	29.990	30.002	81	78	87	S W	5.2	0.20	C	.....
	10th	10	29.987	30.028	83	77	75	E S E	14	0.10	E	.....
	11th	10	29.980	30.021	83	78	79	W	2.8	0.80	U	.....
	10	16	29.970	30.011	82	77	79	S S W	2.8	0.70	.....	.....
	13th	10	29.953	29.994	82	77	79	N	5.0	0.40	.....	.....
	10	16	29.948	29.989	84	77	79	N by E	6.2	0.10	C	.....
	15th	10	29.910	29.951	83	77	75	N by E	10.0	0.10	C	.....

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

H. P. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India,  
In charge of the Meteorological Office, Bengal.CALCUTTA.  
The 15th December 1877.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from  
9th to 15th December 1877.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure, barometer at 32° Fah.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1877.		☉	Inches	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches	☉	%			Inches.	
Dec.	9th	119.6	30.086	66.9	75.7	10.8	60.2	61.4	0.473	67.4	71	N by W and N by E.	67	0.91	Cloudy c, p, d, and p.
"	10th	137.7	0.79	69.0	80.6	21.1	60.6	64.1	0.53	60.8	76	N by E and N W	69	Nil	Morning partially cloudy; evening and night clear f and w.
"	11th	144.8	0.40	71.2	81.2	20.0	60.3	66.9	0.60	62.6	76	Till 10 A.M. N E by E through N; till mid- night N W by N through N.	87	"	Partially cloudy f and w.
"	12th	182.1	0.56	69.0	79.4	14.8	65.0	62.8	0.60	59.3	74	N by W and N	108	"	Cloudy and c.
"	13th	121.0	0.89	63.0	74.4	12.7	61.7	66.3	0.30	49.2	66	N by E and N W by N.	143	"	Cloudy c and p.
"	14th	133.9	0.84	64.4	75.0	20.8	54.2	66.1	0.43	49.6	66	N W by N and N N W.	143	"	Chiefly clear & w.
"	15th	134.4	0.64	62.0	74.8	21.2	58.0	64.6	0.34	48.2	61	N N W & N W	150	"	Clear and w.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 30.070  
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 20 years ... 30.047

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 66.6  
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 20 years ... 67.9  
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ... 27.6  
The maximum temperature during the seven days ... 81.2

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ... 67  
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years ... 71  
Inches.

The total fall of rain from 9th to 15th December ... 0.01  
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years ... 0.03  
The total fall from 1st January to 15th December ... 61.13  
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years ... 65.58

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman's No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

c overcast, g gloomy, d drizzling, p passing temporary showers, f foggy, w dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
The 17th December 1877.



## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

## ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statements showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Canals for the month of October 1877.

## Kendrapara Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—39 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

## (1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A P.	A. P.
178	Paddy	20,624	63,256	52,152	1,463	72,806	640 4 0	.....
73	Rice	16,828	24,512	28,259	1,010	36,804	380 8 0	.....
17	Spices	7,050	61,000	5,582	190	7,000	70 0 0	.....
10	Jackery	1,678	6,875	2,003	93	1,488	14 0 0	.....
1	Cotton	100	1,000	150	5	80	0 12 0	.....
3	Henup	291	1,002	511	14	197	5 0 0	.....
3	Lalorite stone	2,210	34	3,594	120	8,000	17 0 0	.....
3	Gram	160	240	327	12	400	4 8 0	.....
2	Phos-phate, twist, copper, &c.	371	33,100	371	13	620	7 14 0	.....
1	Whice, &c.	45	600	65	2	80	1 3 0	.....
8	Salt	1,152	5,700	2,029	72	1,506	15 8 0	.....
1	Lime	300	75	452	16	600	6 12 0	.....
4	Hides	1,000	13,800	1,977	71	2,000	20 4 0	.....
1	Twist, spelter, &c.	203	15,800	293	10	400	6 1 0	.....
2	Sandries	510	31,275	510	18	720	10 5 0	.....
2	Tiles	400	60	601	21	810	8 10 0	.....
24	Timbers	7,320	23,000	11,017	401	10,150	108 6 0	.....
2	Cocconuts	180	270	281	10	400	3 12 0	.....
2	Turnera	425	2,025	437	23	320	9 0 0	.....
1	Spelter, &c.	108	1,200	108	4	160	1 11 3	.....
1	Phos-phate, &c.	126	16,000	126	5	200	2 7 0	.....
2	Gulmuts, &c.	475	3,100	600	25	1,000	10 2 0	.....
1	Earthen pots, &c.	50	10	60	2	80	0 12 0	.....
8	Gunnes, &c.	910	12,825	1,370	40	1,050	22 11 0	.....
1	Bamph	10	2,000	81	3	120	1 2 0	.....
1	Stick-lar, &c.	107	1,250	107	4	160	1 13 3	.....
1	Telegraph wires	62	100	102	7	200	2 10 0	.....
14	Passenger boats	.....	.....	1,741	47	1,144	12 13 3	.....
300	Empty boats	.....	.....	54,084	1,218	42,078	390 12 7	.....
601	Total	67,120	5,02,130	1,10,804	5,533	1,04,016	1,832 4 4	0 18
83	Total of same month last year	2,306	6,911	7,204	200	5,550*	67 5 8	0 23
MISCELLANEOUS.								
	Timbers, 502 in number	.....	2,130	.....	.....	.....	106 12 0	.....
	Bamboos, 12,791 in number	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	33 8 0	.....
	Demurrage on boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....
	Total	.....	2,333	.....	.....	.....	241 0 0	.....
	Total of same month last year	.....	201	.....	.....	.....	13 1 8	.....

## (2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

1	Planks	50	20	103	4	64	0 8 0	.....
6	Empty boats	.....	.....	901	31	1,024	12 4 0	.....
7	Total	50	20	905	35	1,088	12 12 0	0 23
1	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	10	5	10	1 2 0	0 23
MISCELLANEOUS.								
19	Coyola, 1,450 in number	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	1 3 4	.....
19	Boats passed free	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....
19	Total	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	1 3 4	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.

## (1) PRIVATE.

...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
230	Total of same month last year	28,995	1,55,618	60,084	2,178	67,150	665 6 0	0 10
MISCELLANEOUS.								
...	Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
...	Total of same month last year	.....	295	.....	.....	.....	27 19 0	.....

*Kendrapara Canal—continued.*

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

## TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.—(Continued.)

## (2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

		Mds.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.			A. P.
001	Total	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
6	Total of same month last year	00000	00000	2,691	96	5,840	50 0 10 0 1 9
MISCELLANEOUS.							
001	Total	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000
000	Total of same month last year	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000	00000

## ABSTRACT—LOCAL TRAFFIC.

561	Private, including miscellaneous	57,120	5,64,555	1,40,894	5,583	1,94,615	2,103 8 4	
20	Government stores, including miscellaneous	50	63	964	33	1,092	15 15 4	
587	Total	57,170	5,64,598	1,50,958	5,588	1,95,707	2,117 7 8	
54	Total of same month last year	2,360	7,142	7,390	283	5,840	51 0 4	

## TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEABOARD.

	Private, including miscellaneous							
	Government stores, including miscellaneous							
	Total							
236	Total of same month last year	28,995	1,65,814	65,675	2,274	90,980	932 8 10	
587	Grand Total	57,170	5,64,598	1,50,958	5,588	1,95,707	2,117 7 8	
520	Grand total of same month last year	31,351	1,64,050	71,061	2,537	96,020	1,913 12 2	

## NOTE.

Unreceived balance on the 1st of the month							Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month							153 14 5
							2,117 7 8
Amount credited in the accounts for the month						Total	2,271 8 11
							1,478 2 9
Balance at the end of the month							793 5 2

*High Level Canal.*

## LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—34 MILES.

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

## (1) PRIVATE.

55	Paddy	5,080	10,120	9,882	353	11,702	143 4 0	
50	Salt	5,760	28,740	9,603	339	11,539	130 9 1	
50	Rice	5,734	14,930	7,811	273	8,078	107 2 6	
11	Cotton	832	8,220	1,634	66	1,874	28 0 0	
7	Ginselly	580	2,240	1,121	40	1,558	17 8 0	
2	Lime	582	94	1,005	36	1,220	15 0 0	
3	Jaxxery	440	2,200	690	25	845	9 12 0	
1	Timber	173	503	347	11	421	8 4 0	
2	Copper	220	9,600	428	15	471	5 4 0	
14	Gallnuts	52	52	64	2	76	5 6 0	
1	Turnerick	200	1,000	290	10	340	4 2 0	
4	Iron	104	290	207	7	251	4 3 0	
1	Caster seeds	116	400	232	8	281	3 5 0	
1	Peakes	90	90	218	8	285	3 0 0	
2	Peel	110	11	445	16	48	2 1 0	
2	Gram	50	75	122	4	146	1 10 4	
1	Ginger	60	600	81	3	108	1 3 4	
2	Coconut	60	60	123	5	153	1 10 4	
1	Thread	10	1,200	21	2	62	0 12 0	
1	Sundries	5	5	20	1	36	0 6 0	
1	Comb	25	250	78	3	65	0 12 0	
1	Leather	10	100	50	2	61	0 12 0	
2	Passenger boats			545	20	663	7 14 9	
55	Empty boats			4,131	145	4,678	68 10 7	
221	Total	18,512	51,031	29,140	1,898	40,773	555 12 11	0 2 5
55	Total of same month last year	2,544	40,577	17,525	625	17,441	313 8 0	0 14 1
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Total							
	Total of same month last year							

## High Level Canal—continued.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS		Toll mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
(2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.								
		Stds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
25	Rubble stone .....	4,048	63	8,100	290	200	39 12 0	...
1	Grass hay .....	352	3,520	704	25	854	10 8 0	...
21	Empty boats .....			5,183	190	3,716	40 14 0	...
47	Total .....	4,400	3,583	14,200	511	4,860	100 2 0	0 8 0
31	Total of same month last year .....	4,394	74	8,760	313	1,776	84 0 0	8 8
MISCELLANEOUS.								
				Nil				
	Total .....							
16	Total of same month last year .....							

## ABSTRACT

47	Private, including miscellaneous	18,212	81,041	39,149	1,808	45,778	805 12 11
	Government stores, including miscellaneous	4,100	3,563	14,260	511	4,540	100 2 0
	Grand Total	22,312	84,604	53,409	2,319	50,318	905 14 11
136	Grand total of same month last year	13,238	49,051	20,205	098	19,217	307 9 0

## No 13.

		Debit	Credit	Balance	Dr.	Cr.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	79 14 0	
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	655 16 11	
				<b>Total</b>	...	734 12 11
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...		627 8 6
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	106 4 0	

*Taldanda Canab.*

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—27 MILES.

### LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

27	Rice	...	...	...	0.023	17,021	10,112	372	372	6	8	4	...
3	Paddy	...	...	...	432	623	994	30	177	1	13	5	...
1	Jackory	...	...	...	370	1,032	418	10	400	1	2	0	...
1	Bamboo	...	...	...	225	30	420	15	150	0	1	0	...
3	Guano bags	...	...	...	530	550	1,400	60	50	0	14	2	...
1	Passenger boats	...	...	...	...	...	300	14	313	0	16	10	...
37	Empty boats	...	...	...	...	...	6,187	238	681	5	14	6	...
73	Total	...	...	...	7,739	20,556	20,467	731	2,146	18	4	1	...
12	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	1,847	1,002	4,305	105	2,187	13	11	2	...
MISCELLANEOUS.													
...	30 tinber	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	3	12	0	...
...	5,000 Bamboos	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	4	14	8	...
...	10 Passengers for 22 miles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	4	7	...
...	Total	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	8	13	8	...
...	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	7	8	0	...

## (2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

[illegible]

## ABSTRACT

78	Private, including miscellaneous ...	7,789	20,018	20,467	751	2,146	27 2 4
19	Government stores, including little	4,296	834	8,562	395	2,251	1-0 1 4
92	Grand total	11,075	21,810	29,019	1,030	4,007	127 4 8
28	Grand total of same month last year	7,242	2,229	17,014	629	2,780	53 15 2

	Rm.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st October 1877	---	--- --	--
Amount of tollage for the month of October 1877	---	--- --	--
Total	---	---	---
Amount credited in the account for October 1877	---	---	---
Balance at the end of month	---	---	---
	127	6	8
	127	6	8
	100	1	4
	27	5	4

## SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Midnapore Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—53 MILES.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

## (1) PRIVATE.

		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
28	Beetle-leaves	1,190	5,400	4,005			26 3 4	
2	Beetle-ants	450	3,200	775			11 10 0	
7	Bricks and tiles, No. 12,400	850	131	2,245			14 0 3	
22	Brass and copper, and their manufactures	2,975	90,575	7,040			67 15 6	
54	Coal and coke	13,250	5,721	27,415			200 3 0	
34	Cotton, raw	900	16,920	3,825			25 1 0	
12	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	5,435	1,75,070	17,025			173 2 0	
31	Cotton piece-goods (European)	2,200	1,04,500	6,740			65 0 0	
30	Doitto ditto (Indian)	500	71,250	4,345			32 10 4	
18	Cocoanuts, No. 31,050	841	915	3,010			32 11 6	
8	Curd	600	1,770	1,075			20 5 0	
8	Drugs and medicines	60	1,200	250			7 6 0	
50	Earthenware	4,065	1,302	15,760			81 11 0	
1,917	Empty boats			1,05,740			1,732 10 0	
14	Fruits and nuts of all kinds	5,550	11,875	9,050			102 8 0	
10	Firewood	1,500	400	3,415			13 0 5	
139	Grain and pulse	12,520	43,050	34,990			315 10 5	
9	Gunny-bags, No. 2,400	240	375	1,225			20 7 6	
5	Gunny cloth, No. 625	152	1,394	675			3 12 6	
3	Goat, No. 155	20	171	205			5 5 0	
1	Glassware	20	400	150			4 8 0	
1	Glue	10	500	175			0 10 5	
5	Hides of cattle, untanned, No. 4,750	630	4,080	1,175			16 8 0	
4	Horns	100	400	705			0 11 0	
2	Iron and its manufactures	30	800	325			7 15 0	
20	Jute, raw	3,000	12,400	7,500			30 4 0	
25	Lime	4,775	13,800	8,550			121 4 0	
4	Lime and limestone	450	787	1,100			8 0 0	
39	Mustard	4,185	19,160	12,140			60 4 4	
53	Miscellaneous	2,707	6,180	11,365			80 2 0	
3	Oil	95	900	400			4 14 0	
1	Other saline substances	80	325	275			2 6 0	
30	Other fibres, raw	2,732	9,225	7,580			85 3 0	
1	Other fibres, unmanufactured	40	120	125			3 12 0	
1,607	Passenger boats			1,05,390			992 3 0	
413	Paddy	35,240	55,332	67,335			1,204 8 3	
6	Pieces of tanned leather, No. 4,040	725	5,355	1,935			23 10 0	
2	Resin	525	2,075	550			8 5 0	
987	Rice	2,34,215	5,68,041	4,14,100			4,574 0 6	
8	Spices	600	4,275	1,305			14 0 3	
114	Salt	57,600	1,50,475	74,930			635 0 6	
97	Sugar, unrefined	0,885	60,350	12,320			140 1 0	
70	Straw, 1,210 kalisas	14,004	5,103	38,070			100 1 4	
12	Silk, raw	150	1,00,100	1,100			0 5 8	
9	Starch	2,000	150	4,775			21 10 0	
150	Sisal fibres, No. 3,503	9,500	11,705	12,755			181 6 0	
5	Stone pulas	825	6,175	1,550			37 3 0	
57	Tobacco	0,540	43,905	12,645			104 12 3	
103	Timber, No. 1,112	13,425	15,220	15,325			501 5 3	
8	Vegetable and other kinds of provisions	400	835	1,300			10 13 0	
24	Wheat	3,110	4,180	3,765			32 15 0	
6,293	Total	4,40,931	16,01,803	11,29,385	40,335	7,30,604	11,837 13 3	0 5
3,821	Total of same month last year	1,07,025	8,17,347	6,20,670	18,552	3,39,694	4,787 11 4	0 27
MISCELLANEOUS.								
31	Passengers, No. 10,159						200 13 7	
...	Raffles, No. 784		2,447				24 0 0	
...	Raffia of timber, No. 123		3,600				17 6 0	
16	Demurrage, &c.						13 10 11	
...	Boats passed free							
47	Total		5,037				358 7 0	
40	Total of same month last year		816				306 11 0	

## (2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.—NIL.

## ABSTRACT.

6,385	Private, including miscellaneous	4,40,931	16,07,240	11,29,385	40,335	7,30,604	12,213 4 9
...	Government stores, including ditto						
6,385	Grand total	4,40,931	16,07,240	11,29,385	40,335	7,30,604	12,213 4 9
5,969	Grand total of same month last year	1,07,025	8,18,125	5,27,970	18,552	3,39,694	4,090 0 9

## Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...	...	3,536 7 10
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...	...	12,213 4 9
Total	...	...	...	...	...	15,750 12 7
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...	...	7,814 11 11
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...	...	7,935 0 8

## Hidgellie Tidal Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—29 MILES.

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tonnage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			Rs. A. P.	A. P.
		Mds.	Rs.						
2	Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	25	1,100	850				15 6 8	
6	Coal and coke ...	180	98	545				5 10 0	
4	Cotton, raw ...	95	1,840	1,776				20 14 0	
14	Hemp ...	1,240	5,005	4,175				32 8 0	
311	Rice ...	33,833	64,910	60,400				918 18 6	
810	Paddy ...	1,24,050	1,20,343	2,04,020				2,000 2 3	
2	Line ...	350	210	600				5 4 0	
2	Cheoting ...	489	52	623				6 3 0	
2	Sand ...	360	11	400				4 4 0	
84	Hall ...	7,142	20,370	16,000				184 6 8	
2	Mustard ...	100	701	400				2 11 0	
2	Holcinuta ...	85	530	510				9 3 0	
7	Jaggery ...	607	1,310	2,150				33 1 0	
2	Tobacco ...	165	829	833				9 12 8	
29	Timber, No. 443 ...	3,491	7,300	6,012				185 11 3	
1	Sondree piles (No. 183) ...	25	18	125				0 13 0	
1	Gurrun wood ...	80	76	80				0 8 0	
6	Firewood ...	442	85	1,150				7 14 0	
191	Miscellaneous ...	11,500	61,387	34,023				603 1 0	
1	Oil-cake ...	4	5	20				0 2 8	
1	Bamboos (No. 80) ...	20	3	50				0 14 6	
16	Bricks (No. 11,000) ...	1,101	201	2,350				22 5 6	
14	Cocconuts (No. 7,000) ...	181	227	1,570				25 0 8	
1	Skips (No. 480) ...	67	80	245				1 8 0	
41	Staw (No. kaluna) ...	2,581	1,072	15,850				93 18 6	
3	Cartham woods (102 bales) ...	204	2,200	500				3 7 0	
15	Earthworm (No. 13,774) ...	247	140	1,540				11 5 0	
8	Mals (No. 3,550) ...	835	2,235	1,910				18 2 0	
2	Garage water ...			700				4 13 0	
1,080	Empty boats ...			92,510				1,132 3 3	
44	Passenger boats ...			3,260				43 3 0	
2,050	Total ...	1,01,003	3,14,104	4,00,255	10,780	3,53,066	3,202 8 3	0 3 3	
1,851	Total of same month last year ...	91,917	1,31,400	2,80,905	10,138	1,75,233	3,080 4 0	0 3 3	
	MISCELLANEOUS.								
	Passenger (No. 586) ...							12 4 8	
	Demurrage, &c. ...							20 5 0	
	Total ...							32 10 0	
	Total of same month last year ...							27 11 3	

## (2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.—NR.

## ABSTRACT.

2,039	Private, including miscellaneous ...	1,01,003	3,14,104	4,00,255	10,780	3,53,066	3,202 8 3	
	Government stores, including miscellaneous ...							
2,039	Grand Total ...	1,01,003	3,14,104	4,00,255	10,780	3,53,066	3,202 8 3	
1,851	Grand total of same month last year ...	91,917	1,31,400	2,80,905	10,138	1,75,233	3,107 10 3	

	Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month ...					Rs. A. P.	
	Amount of tollage for the month ...					2,235 4 3	
	Total ...					6,202 8 3	
	Amount credited in the accounts for the month ...					8,497 11 5	
	Balance at the end of the month ...					7,511 13 0	
						955 14 0	

## SONE CIRCLE.

## Arrah Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—65 MILES.

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

(1) PRIVATE.

127	Rice, wheat, gram, barley, and peas	16,706	87,602	20,477	732	42,632	486 7 8	
23	Onco	2,728	64,660	5,027	144	896	61 1 0	
23	Line	4,700	2,700	5,230	183	10,706	127 8 0	
23	Sugar and poor	4,243	44,290	5,845	190	11,393	89 13 0	
4	Kurur	1,400	25	2,900	81	1,207	10 7 3	
4	Firewood	350	35	1,344	53	691	8 6 0	
2	Coal	1,657	848	1,787	60	863	14 3 0	
26	Salt	18,833	76,603	18,487	716	2,803	182 10 10	
42	Passenger boats			3,534	129	7,150	80 13 3	
126	Empty boats			5,030	203	8,135	163 0 11	
430	Total	47,103	2,46,243	64,004	2,623	95,283	1,187 14 0	0 2 3
33	Total of same month last year	1,754	8,355	6,011	331	15,701	101 11 1	0 1 2
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
1	Bamboos						0 3 0	
1	Total						0 3 0	
	Total of same month last year						0 8 0	

## Arrah Canal—continued.

## (3) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Rate of toll per ton mile.
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.			
		Mds.	Rs.				Rs. A. P.	A. P.
24	Rubble	7,000	210	12,000	414	7,104	102 2 0	...
1	Iron gate	200	100	275	10	275	0 0 3	...
1	Portable crane	605	250	361	32	596	11 11 6	...
1	Chips	277	...	437	10	208	0 10 0	...
12	Chains and scale	30	60	78	3	34	4 5 4	...
1	Passenger boats	...	...	78	3	34	0 0 9	...
17	Empty boats	...	...	2,138	70	6,404	83 15 5	...
47	Total	8,208	870	13,957	587	10,479	101 0 5	0 1 8
692	Total of same month last year	96,600	6,418	1,80,594	5,440	53,074	1,463 0 10	0 3 06
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## ABSTRACT.

471	Private, including miscellaneous	47,103	2,46,243	89,904	2,538	95,393	1,158 1 0	...
47	Government stores, including ditto	8,208	870	16,057	587	10,479	101 0 5	...
478	Grand total	55,311	2,40,913	84,951	3,120	1,12,368	1,349 7 5	...
625	Grand total of same month last year	96,600	10,723	1,80,596	5,760	1,08,175	1,590 0 11	...

## MEMORANDUM.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month						Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month						604 4 10
Total						1,349 7 5
Amount credited in the accounts for the month						1,501 7 8
Balance at the end of the month						802 4 7

## Western Main Canal.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—22 MILES.

## LOCAL TRAFFIC.

## (1) PRIVATE.

18	Linseed, wheat, castor seed, rice, spice, &c.	4,023	15,840	6,100	225	5,850	87 11 0	...
8	Pine wood	529	80	550	21	553	3 7 0	...
34	Empty boats	...	...	2,700	102	1,800	21 10 0	...
47	Total	4,551	15,970	6,550	248	7,903	112 12 6	0 9 7
	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## (2) STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

90	Bubble stone	17,790	885	24,028	957	4,785	103 10 5	...
2	Boorkee clids	584	55	925	34	408	5 12 6	...
1	Pipes	500	50	475	18	210	2 15 0	...
78	Empty boats	...	...	9,950	367	2,000	62 15 3	...
150	Total	19,543	995	37,378	1,376	7,403	234 3 9	0 6 1
	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## ABSTRACT.

47	Private, including miscellaneous	4,551	15,970	9,800	348	7,963	112 12 6	...
150	Government stores, including miscellaneous	19,543	995	37,575	1,376	7,415	234 3 9	...
197	Grand Total	24,094	16,967	40,725	1,724	15,377	247 0 3	...
	Grand total of same month last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month						Rs. A. P.
Amount of tollage for the month						63 5 3
Total						412 6 0
Amount credited in the account for the month						151 13 9
Balance at end of month						260 10 9

## ABSTRACT.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1877-78.		TOLLAGE OF THE YEAR 1876-77.		REMARKS.
	During the month.	To end of month.	During the corresponding month.	To end of cor- responding month.	
ORISSA CIRCLE.					
Kendraparah ... ..	Rs. A. P. 2,117 7 8	Rs. A. P. 11,816 0 1	Rs. A. P. 1,013 12 2	Rs. A. P. 7,375 1 7	
High Level, Section I ... ..	665 14 11	5,284 13 6	303 9 0	1,701 10 2	
Taldanda ... ..	127 4 8	941 10 8	53 13 3	608 10 4	
Total Orissa Circle ...	2,910 11 3	16,043 7 10	1,371 4 5	9,685 6 1	
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.					
Midnapore ... ..	12,215 4 0	60,371 1 0	5,006 4 5	25,687 5 3	
Hidgellies Tidal ... ..	6,202 2 3	53,013 12 0	3,107 15 3	20,530 7 10	
Total South-Western Circle ...	18,417 7 0	1,13,383 13 0	8,204 4 0	63,247 13 1	
SONB CIRCLE.					
Arrah ... ..	1,340 7 5	7,755 13 8	1,500 0 11	1,709 2 3	
Western Main ... ..	347 0 3	1,507 12 0	.....	.....	
Total Sonb Circle ... ..	1,686 7 8	9,263 0 8	1,500 0 11	1,709 2 3	
Grand Total ... ..	23,082 9 11	1,38,001 14 6	11,160 4 4	75,002 5 7	

F. T. HAIG, Col., R.E.,

Joint Secy. to the Government of Bengal,  
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 17th December 1877.



## Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1877 on 1,279½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.	TRAIN MILES RUN.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.			Weight carried.	Receipts.				Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week	123,116	2,00,606 5 9	12,713 18 4	15,31,748 20	5,23,161 11 9	47,930 9 18	7,32,768 1 6	49,030	97,007	147,037		
Or per mile of railway		165 12 7	10 6 3		408 12 10	37 9 6	572 9 5					
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	2,800,903	37,71,037 6 8	345,050 5 3	3,83,00,324 20	1,12,24,480 4	1,028,910 13 10	1,40,85,587 10 9	986,030	2,292,860	3,278,890		
Total for 23 weeks	2,923,019	39,80,603 12 5	364,904 3 7	3,98,32,073 0	1,17,47,661 12 10	1,076,967 8 8	1,47,38,305 12 2	1,035,060	2,390,854	3,425,914		
COMPARISON.												
Total for corresponding week of previous year	114,685	1,91,028 12 11	17,593 9 6	13,23,291 0	5,31,010 14 0	53,514 5 7	7,78,589 10 11	51,787	95,074	147,861		
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		150 13 7	13 14 11		454 7 7	41 13 3	604 7 5					
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,630,919	35,43,678 7 5	3,25,286 7 2	2,00,80,358 20	92,76,077 3 9	880,297 18 3	1,28,24,555 11 2	1,015,630	1,703,101	2,718,731		

## EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1877 on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.				
Total traffic for the week	7,885	25,446 4 9	2,140 4 10	2,11,355 20	49,149 0 6	4,505 7 8	72,596 10 9	5,802	11,158	16,960	
Or per mile of railway		114 12 7	9 12 1		219 10 7	20 2 9	324 7 2				
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	141,324	3,73,510 15 10	34,238 10 2	45,10,101 80	11,54,344 16 0	1,03,814 10 0	15,27,335 14 10	108,008	290,225	398,233	
Total for 23 weeks	149,209	3,98,957 4 7	36,387 15 0	47,21,457 10	12,03,494 5 0	1,16,326 6 8	16,00,451 9 7	111,823	301,353	413,176	
COMPARISON.											
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,502	25,034 10 3	2,211 10 2	2,14,167 0	53,542 0 0	5,366 7 8	93,577 0 3	6,797	16,727	23,524	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year		110 9 3	14 7 1		241 10 3	23 10 8	418 3 0				
Total to corresponding date of previous year	120,221	3,71,822 8 0	34,043 10 2	23,07,545 20	6,04,425 1 0	55,403 14 0	9,76,348 14 0	109,941	155,827	265,768	

## EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1877 on 158½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.				MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.				
		Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.		Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ... ..	34,333	25,391 0 0	2,135 18 6	1,91,489 37	43,439 5 0	4,165 3 9	6,391 3 3	6,391 3 3	
Or per mile of railway ... ..	217	147 5 10	13 9 11	1,210 3	277 2 1	26 6 5	39 10 4	39 10 4	
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ... ..	870,419	5,31,392 7 9	47,794 0 0	58,41,60 5	17,57,761 7 2	1,59,308 10 3	2,07,606 5 2	2,07,606 5 2	
Total for 23 weeks ... ..	904,752	5,56,783 7 9	49,930 4 6	60,32,555 2	17,69,522 13 8	1,69,616 2 11	2,16,212 7 3	2,16,212 7 3	
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ... ..	31,720	21,240 0 3	1,867 7 4	2,00,060 10	41,177 1 4	3,774 11 4	5,761 18 6	5,761 18 6	
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	200	137 0 0	13 11 2	1,264 10	240 3 3	23 17 0	36 5 2	36 5 2	
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	764,921	4,75,897 0 6	43,616 12 19	48,04,324 30	12,01,112 18 8	1,10,111 10 10	1,58,727 3 8	1,58,727 3 8	

## CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1877 on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	3,847	1,963 0 0	165 5 0	14,490 0	870 0 0	23 0 0	890 0 0
Or per mile of railway	315	69 5 0	5 11 0	517 0	19 0 0	1 10 0	70 0 0
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	205,629	31,125 0 0	2,612 10 0	2,07,516 0	2,906 0 0	265 10 0	4,099 10 0
Total for 23 weeks	214,476	32,088 0 0	2,777 10 0	2,12,006 0	10,806 0 0	1,039 10 0	4,398 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,809	1,372 8 0	137 5 0	14,163 30	872 10 0	27 5 3	899 10 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	351	49 0 0	4 18 0	506 5	29 7 0	1 0 11	6 18 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	207,947	27,013 14 9	2,791 7 10	2,05,585 34	9,974 3 0	967 8 3	3,774 10 1

## NULHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th December 1877 on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,194	861 0 0	95 4 0	7,511 0	440 0 0	49 18 0	145 18 0
Or per mile of railway	81	36 0 0	3 12 0	273 0	16 0 0	1 10 0	53 18 0
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	46,809	22,148 0 0	2,214 4 0	1,55,008 0	12,785 0 0	1,218 6 0	2,443 6 0
Total for 23 weeks	49,003	23,194 0 0	2,312 8 0	1,62,519 0	13,225 0 0	1,268 2 0	2,496 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,250	871 12 6	67 4 0	4,900 31	440 10 0	44 19 3	152 19 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	65	32 0 0	3 4 0	176 30	16 8 0	1 13 0	4 17 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	42,044	20,658 12 7	2,006 17 8	91,964 23	9,418 13 0	861 17 4	2,347 13 0

## TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 8th December 1877 on 79 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total Receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ... ..	7,400½	3,455 12 0	343 11 0	20,335 0	2,057 12 0	295 15 6	941 7 0
Or per mile of railway ... ..	95	44 10 0	4 7 4	333 0	37 7 0	8 14 10	8 3 4
For previous 22 weeks of half-year ... ..	100,001½	70,042 13 8	7,004 0 7	4,40,384 0	45,004 0 0	4,500 8 10	12,504 14 8
Total for 23 weeks ... ..	1,07,482	73,489 9 3	7,349 17 1	4,70,719 0	47,082 2 0	4,790 4 4	12,140 1 8
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year, opened 4th mile ... ..	2,134	834 12 3	83 0 7	15,074 20	1,200 4 0	180 10 8	212 0 3
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ... ..	47	19 8 0	1 10 5	243 20	27 4 0	2 14 0	4 11 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year ... ..	50,988½	23,745 4 3	2,371 10 7	4,48,078 20	30,486 4 0	3,095 10 7	8,470 1 2

## NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December 1877 on 13½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. n.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,919½	999 15 4	99 10 11	7,886 0	1,054 0 0	105 8 0	205 7 11
Or per mile of railway	14	7 7 5	0 14 11	57 0	8 0 0	0 10 0	1 8 6
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	16,796	19,177 2 0	1,917 11 4	50,843 20	7,161 5 0	715 2 7	1,739 10 11
Total for 14 weeks	17,709½	11,177 2 0	1,117 14 3	58,600 20	8,205 5 0	820 10 7	1,938 4 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



# SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1877.

## OFFICIAL PAPERS.

*Non-Subscribers* — the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

## CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Resolution on the Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1876	1407	Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	1409
Resolution on the Administration Report of the Jail Department for 1876	1400	Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period from 16th to 22nd December 1877	1421
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd December 1877	1408	Abstract of observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of Oct. 1877	1422
Retail Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 14th December 1877	1412	Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric results and Cloud Observations	1423
Wholesale prices-current in the undermentioned Marts for the fortnight ending 18th December 1877	1416	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd December 1877	1424
		Report of Fluctuations of traffic on the East Indian Railway for the month of November 1877	1425
		Weekly Returns of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	1426

## RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1876.

### POLICE.

*Calcutta, the 20th December 1877.*

READ—

The Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1876.

Read again—

The Reports for 1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875, and the Resolutions recorded upon them.

MR. MONRO explains that in submitting the report on the police administration for the year 1876, he labours under the double disadvantage of having had no charge of the department during the year, and of having been even absent from the country on furlough during almost the whole of the period. He has therefore been compelled to base his opinions and suggestions on the record of the work of the police as it came before him on taking charge of the department.

2. The total sanctioned strength of the force for the year was 89 officers (including eleven employed in Assam) and 18,835 men. The strength of the

Chittagong Hill Tracts frontier force, including the establishment for miscellaneous civil duty, was 653. Of the total number, 15,797 men were employed on general police duties, 1,661 in guarding jails, 974 in guarding treasuries, 261 as salt preventive police, 168 as opium guard, and 627 as frontier guards. The total cost of the Police Department for the financial year 1876-77 was Rs. 38,74,363, against a gross budget grant of Rs. 39,56,625. The saving thus effected was Rs. 82,262. During the current year the Lieutenant-Governor has been enabled, by the loyal co-operation of Mr. Monro, to effect permanent reductions which will further diminish the cost of the police without injuring its efficiency. The cost of the purely civil police was Rs. 25,27,809, or 8 pies per head of population. The rate, however, varied in different parts of the Lower Provinces from 6.1 pies per head in Behar to 11.7 pies in Orissa and one anna in Chota Nagpore. The proportions borne by the civil police to area and population also exhibit considerable divergences. In Bengal the former is one to every 8 square miles; in Behar it is one to every 10.7; in Orissa one to every 7.2, and in Chota Nagpore one to every 21.1. The latter is one to every 3,701 persons in Bengal, to every 4,959 in Behar, to every 2,365 in Orissa, and to every 2,505 in Chota Nagpore. It will be observed that the civil police bears a much higher numerical proportion to the population in Orissa and Chota Nagpore than in Bengal or Behar. This is explained, as regards Chota Nagpore, by the very low proportion to area, the police force being distributed over a vast extent of country. But in Orissa the proportion both to area and to population is higher than in any of the other three provinces. This is a circumstance which requires careful consideration. The people of Orissa are probably the most law-abiding in these provinces, and organized crime is practically unknown among them. It seems probable that a much smaller force should suffice for the preservation of order and detection of offences in this division, and the Inspector-General should consider whether it is not possible to make considerable reductions in the strength now allotted to it.

3. The strength of the municipal police was reduced during the year by two sub-inspectors, three head-constables, and sixteen constables. No statement is given of the gross expense incurred by municipalities in maintaining their police. The Inspector-General remarks on the number of casualties in the municipal police, arising chiefly from resignations, desertions, and dismissals, particularly in the municipalities of the Howrah, 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca districts. The casualties in Howrah were 75 per cent. of the gross strength, in 24-Pergunnahs 46 per cent., and in Dacca 45 per cent. The Inspector-General rightly observes that no force can possibly be efficient if it be renewed every two or three years, and that there must be something radically wrong in the organization of a body of which the members desert or resign in this wholesale manner. If lower pay is given in Howrah and the municipalities of the 24-Pergunnahs than in Calcutta and the suburbs, the large number of casualties in the former is easily explained. It is undoubted, moreover, that the great recent expansion of the trade of the port of Calcutta and of the local manufacturing industry has, by raising the price of labour, tended to unsettle the conditions of service generally on low fixed salaries. It is probable that somewhat similar causes are in operation in many districts in Eastern and Central Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor has been informed that men who are found incompetent in the district police are sometimes transferred to the municipal police. This should not be allowed. Deserving members of the municipal police force should be taught to look for promotion to the regular police when it is not available in their own body, and some stimulus to good conduct would thus be given.

4. Act VI of 1870, for the regulation of village chowkeedars, has now been introduced into most districts in the province, with the exception of the Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions. The Inspector-General is not prepared to express an opinion on the merits of the system. Such Commissioners, however, as have noticed the subject in their reports appear to expect favourable results as soon as the Act shall have been in operation for some time. In some districts, it is said, the chowkeedars do not receive their pay with regularity. As the Act, however, provides a specific procedure for the enforcement of this payment, it would seem that there must be some want of vigour or regularity in the

administration of the law. This subject should have the earnest attention of the police and the district authorities generally. It is only through the means of an efficient rural police that successful police administration is possible. Such a result will certainly never be attained solely through the efforts of the small body of regular police scattered throughout the country. The best test of a really efficient police officer is his acquaintance with the rural police of his jurisdiction, and the extent to which he utilizes their local knowledge to keep himself informed of the condition of their villages and the movements of suspicious characters. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that during the past year the chowkeedars are said to have generally presented themselves for periodical report at the police-stations to which they belong with more regularity than heretofore. This is a point to which the attention of all inspecting officers should be constantly directed. Only 182 village policemen were rewarded during the year, while the number punished was very much greater. In the Burdwan district alone as many as 950 were punished for various derelictions of duty. This is very unsatisfactory, and appears to point to the infliction of either capricious or petty and insufficient punishments. No explanation is offered on this point. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor gathered from the officers whom he spoke to on the subject when on tour that there is every prospect that the Act will work well when it is judiciously enforced.

5. The Railway, Cantonment, and Salt Preventive Police call for no special notice. Road patrols have been maintained in a condition of efficiency, and the highways have generally been free from robbery. The boat establishment in the eastern districts is not on as satisfactory a footing as might be wished, but such as it is, it has been fairly utilized. Much more extensive use was made of the provisions of the law relating to the quartering of punitive police on disturbed villages during the past than during the previous year. Of the 12 parties of police entertained for the purpose of suppressing local crime, three were located on certain villages in the Shahabad district in consequence of the frequency of robberies which had been traced to the villagers and the landowners.

6. It is satisfactory to find that almost all the inspectors and sub-inspectors and most of the head-constables are able to read and write. The number of constables in the metropolitan districts, who can speak English, is said to be increasing. The Lieutenant-Governor is not sure that their efficiency as policemen is in any way increased by an imperfect knowledge of English; but, except under very special circumstances, no constable should be promoted to be a head-constable unless he can read and write his own language easily and freely. The health of the police, as shown in the hospital returns, which necessarily exclude all cases of temporary or trifling illness at outlying stations, was bad in many districts. The admissions to hospital were 100 per cent. or more in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Julpigoree, and amongst the Railway Police. The death-rate was 5·7 per cent. in Backergunge, and exceeded 4 per cent. in Maldah, Dinagore, and Noakhally. It was singularly low in Mozufferpore and Shahabad. Resignations were most numerous in the Railway Police, and in the districts of Howrah, Chittagong, and 24-Pergunnahs, owing doubtless to superior attractions in the local labour market.

7. The conduct of the police during the year shows no improvement on the previous year. The Railway, Gurjhat, and Noakhally police again head the list in respect of bad conduct. In Howrah, also, dismissals were very numerous. Altogether 631 policemen were convicted judicially, against 600 in the previous year, and 3,832 were punished departmentally, against 4,189. Of officers, 1·5 per cent., and of men 1·7 per cent., were punished for offences under the Penal Code; convictions under the Police Act were 1 and 1·5 per cent., and departmental punishments were 32·1 and 16·2 per cent. respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor considers these figures, especially those relating to officers, to be unsatisfactory. One sub-inspector, one head-constable, and four constables were punished after judicial enquiry for torture or maltreatment of prisoners, and one head-constable and eleven constables were convicted of extortion. In addition to these, one inspector, two sub-inspectors, four head-constables, and four constables were put on trial for torture or extortion, but were acquitted. The inspector was honourably acquitted. The number of policemen holding good-conduct rings was increased by 421 during the year. The list of policemen specially rewarded for distinguished ability, courage, or address includes 10 inspectors,

28 sub-inspectors, 58 head-constables, and 175 constables. It would appear, however, that no occasion for the bestowal of reward arose in 27 districts. Inspectors Green and Haraprasad Das were selected for special reward for distinguished success in the detection of dacoities. The services of the last-named officer have been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government, and he has recently been promoted to the grade of inspector in recognition of them.

8. The aggregate number of cognizable cases reported during the year was 117,559, against 120,838 in 1875; 126,122 in 1874; 110,627 in 1873, and 104,121 in 1872. The Inspector-General remarks that there were exceptional circumstances in 1874 which tended to increase the amount of crime. But, though the figures for the past year show an improvement on 1875 as well as on 1874, they are still largely in excess of those reported for 1872 and 1873. If false cases are deducted, the total numbers are 85,205 for 1872; 90,882 for 1873; 99,121 for 1874; 94,783 for 1875, and 95,747 for 1876. It is thus seen that the actual amount of crime committed during the past year shows a small increase on 1875 and a very considerable increase on 1872 and 1873. The proportion of crime to area was 1 to 1.6 square mile, and to population 1 to 629 souls. The decrease in the number of false cases instituted is satisfactory. The number of such cases instituted was 21,812, against 26,055 in 1875. The Lieutenant-Governor is not sure that the number of false cases reported from each district is at all a fair test of the extent to which unfounded accusations are really made. It certainly does not correspond with what is known of the general litigiousness of the people of different parts of the province. Thus, while Chittagong shows only 9.2 per cent. of false cases, the adjoining district of Noakhally has 18.8; whereas in 1873 the proportion was reversed, Chittagong having 53 per cent. and Noakhally 39. Eastern and Central Bengal have always been noted for the tendency of the people to fight out their battles in the civil or criminal courts, and it might be presumed that a larger proportion of the cases reported would prove to be false in these tracts than elsewhere. Yet, while Tipperah and Mymensingh only show 16 per cent. each, Chittagong only 9, and Pubna only 13, Beerbhoom has 30, Bhagulpore 37, and Cuttack, Balasore, and Pooree, 36, 34, and 31 per cent. respectively. There is too much reason to fear that in many districts the habit exists of returning hopeless or troublesome cases as false. This is a mode of proceeding on the part of the police which a really active, efficient Magistrate would at once check. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite unable to believe that of 2,186 cases reported in Bhagulpore, 809, or 37 per cent., were absolutely false, while in the neighbouring district of Monghyr the larger number of 2,761 only produced 343, or 13 per cent. of such cases. The number of cases reported as false in Bhagulpore has for several years been large. The Commissioner explains this on the theory "that the people are greater liars than in other parts of the division." This statement contrasts strangely with the results of prosecutions for false complaint. In Bhagulpore only fifteen persons were convicted last year, or less than in any other district of the division. The theory of the Commissioner and the practice of the Magistrate should be reconciled. The Lieutenant-Governor gladly observes that, with the conspicuous exception of Dinagepore, false cases are nowhere markedly on the increase, and that as a rule a decrease is reported; but there are still many districts in which an unduly high percentage is maintained. That Bengal will always show a large number of false cases is to be expected; but it is quite necessary that on the one hand such charges should not be brought with impunity, and on the other the police should not be allowed to shirk their work on such pretence. The Commissioners' reports have not provided the Inspector-General with materials from which to place before Government a statement showing the results of prosecutions for false complaint. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that full information on this subject may be supplied in future. Meanwhile, a report should be submitted, showing how many of the 1,684 persons who brought false charges in Backergunge, and of the 2,198 who acted similarly in the Orissa Division, were brought to justice. The Inspector-General remarks that in the great majority of instances Magistrates have to adopt the view put forward by the police. But this is true rather of individual cases than as a general rule. Every Magistrate, by personally investigating a fair number of cases taken at random, has it in his power to establish an effectual check. Careful supervision

of the police, and determined prosecution of persons shown to have deliberately and maliciously set the machinery of justice to work on false charges, could not fail to remove to a great extent what is still a decided reproach to the criminal administration of Bengal.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs in the Inspector-General's remarks on the subject of cases in which no enquiry is made. These cases numbered 10,864, or no less than 9·2 per cent. of the total reported. It is said that in some districts an arbitrary money standard of investigation is fixed, the police availing themselves of the discretion allowed them in all cases in which the value of the property stolen is less than Rs. 5. Such a practice is most irregular, and Mr. Eden finds it difficult to believe that any Magistrate could sanction it. The police are provided for the protection of the poor as well as of the rich, but such an order as this practically involves the exclusion of the most helpless class from some of the benefits of good government. The punishment of offenders and the prevention of further crime is even more important than the restoration of stolen property to its rightful owners. The petty thief may cause in the aggregate a greater amount of suffering than even the professional dacoit, and nothing more surely leads to an increase in the numbers and confidence of this class than the systematic neglect by the police of petty depredations. The Inspector-General justly remarks that the very fact of information being given shows that the informant desires enquiry, and that police reports in which the contrary is stated should always be received with caution. A careful police enquiry, though it may not attain the precise object with which it was instituted, will often, if properly conducted, lead to important collateral results, and will never be without a good effect on the local bad characters; while the encouragement of the police in refraining from enquiry on every possible pretext cannot but make them indolent and worthless. The returns for the year furnish an illustration of this. The Gya police refrained from enquiry in 32 per cent., and the Sarun police in 38 per cent., of the cases reported, while the police of the neighbouring districts of Patna and Chumparun enquired into nearly every case, the instances in which no enquiry was held being only 4 per cent. and 2 per cent. respectively. But the results of the year show that the Patna police had 64 per cent. of convictions to arrests, and the Chumparun police 65, while Gya had only 59 per cent and Sarun only 53. The Lieutenant-Governor admits that no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down in such cases; but he would prefer an enquiry in every case, however hopeless or petty, to the manifest abuse which has been allowed in Bankoora, Rajshahye, Bogra, Gya, Sarun, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Manbhoom.

10. The net total of cases under enquiry during the year, inclusive of cases pending from the previous year and exclusive of false cases, was 87,015. In 34,092, or 39·2 per cent., of these convictions were obtained, against 38·9 per cent. in 1875 and 39·8 per cent. in 1874. The total number of persons in custody was 95,770, and of these 57,092, or 59 per cent., were convicted. The percentage of persons convicted on the number put on trial was 62, against 61·3 in 1875 and 61·7 in 1874. The results were most unsatisfactory in Backergunge, Jessore, and Cuttack, where less than half the number of persons arrested were convicted. In Howrah the results, judged by this standard, were especially satisfactory. Of 91,253 persons actually placed on trial during the year, 30,146 were acquitted either by the Magistrates or by the Sessions Courts. In the Resolution on the Police Report for 1875, Sir Richard Temple drew attention to the apparently inferior results obtained in Bengal compared with those of other provinces. It has since been shown that this was owing to a difference of system in the interpretation of some of the terms used in the returns, and Mr. Monro has found that, calculated on the system pursued in some of the sister Administrations, the results for the past year in regard to acquittals are 2 per cent. in favour of Bengal. Sir Richard Temple at the same time animadverted very strongly on the large number of persons whom the results of trials showed to have been wrongly arrested. There has been a slight improvement in this respect during the past year; still the unfavourable proportion is so large as to require very careful consideration, though no doubt circumstances beyond the control of the police do often lead to the failure of cases which an investigating officer may have honestly believed to have been proved before him. That ignorance and dishonesty on the part of the police are responsible for many apparent failures of justice is undeniable; but to account fully for all the



acquittals that take place it is also necessary to take into consideration the ignorance and dishonesty of the witnesses. The first cause is that to which the attention of Magistrates and District Superintendents must be primarily directed. As far as may be possible, ignorant head-constables, to whom a vast number of the less important cases are entrusted for enquiry, and who even in the more serious cases are generally first on the spot and have opportunities for mischievous meddling, should be weeded out, and on no account should illiterate men of this class be placed in charge of outposts. Unceasing vigilance in the scrutiny of reports and constant inspections are duties of which the last, at least, is avowedly neglected in several districts. With reference to the remarks made by the Inspector-General in paragraph 88, pointing out how entirely the existing system under which prosecutions are conducted fails to counteract the shortcomings of witnesses, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the attention of all Magistrates may with advantage be drawn to the orders issued on the subject in 1871 (circular orders No. 60 of 15th November), in which it was pointed out to all officers that it was by no means the law or the spirit of the law that functions really judicial should be exercised by the police, and that trials before Magistrates should be of the nature of small sessions trials. District Magistrates must see that the orders then issued are attended to. Very serious cases should, whenever possible, be investigated by Joint and Deputy Magistrates on the spot, and these officers should moreover be made to understand that it is an essential portion of their duty to take up every serious case at the earliest convenient stage, to sift the evidence brought before them to the bottom, and not merely to sit as judicial officers deciding cases on the evidence sent in by the investigating officers. It is of the utmost importance that the Court Inspector's staff should be formed of picked men from among the sub-inspectors and the head-constables of the district. District Superintendents should satisfy themselves that proper arrangements are made day by day for the prosecution of such police cases as come up for trial, and that the officer deputed to conduct each case is thoroughly conversant with the facts. They should test the capacity of each officer by attending in person from time to time in the courts of the different Magistrates. District Magistrates should endeavour to establish more cordial relations between the higher officers of police and the native Magistrates. At present intercourse between officers of this class is too purely official and formal, and no doubt many misunderstandings would be avoided by a freer interchange of views and opinions.

11. The results of sessions trials are again reported to be unfavourable. The high percentage of acquittals in Patna (63), Burdwan (52), and Moorshedabad (51), jury districts, and in Maldah (60), Bhagulpore (58), Tipperah (52), and Durbhunga (51), all non-jury districts, is specially unsatisfactory. An attempt was recently made to procure through the Legal Remembrancer some information on the subject of the constant failure of sessions cases before the Patna sessions. This attempt was not successful, and, as the Inspector-General is not able to state the results of the trials with reference to each class of crime, the Lieutenant-Governor is compelled to suspend his judgment on the subject for the present. It may be remarked, however, that recent reports show that the results of session trials in Patna have been more satisfactory. Looking to the results exhibited in this report, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to admit that the whole fault lies with the juries. The proportion of acquittals in Maldah and Bhagulpore was higher than in any non-jury district, and this cannot be owing to any prejudices against the police on the part of either of the Judges, as the same Judges, sitting in Dinagepore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, convicted, the former in a considerable, and the latter in a very large, number of cases.

12. The proportion of stolen property recovered was generally fair. Applied to any individual district for any particular year, this is a very unsafe test of police efficiency. An accident entirely unconnected either with the negligence and stupidity or the vigilance and ability of the police may make the result appear extremely favourable or the reverse. But when the want of success in this respect is conspicuously sustained in any one district during a series of years, there can be no question of the incompetence or indolence of the police. This is the judgment which must be passed on the police of Bankoora, where the percentage recovered was only 12 in 1874, 5 in 1875, and 3.9 in 1876. This district, which is one of the lightest in Bengal, is

prominently mentioned more than once by the Inspector-General as exhibiting discreditable results.

13. The following table shows the number of true cases reported under each class during the past five years:—

		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Class I	Offences against the State and public tranquillity	3,150	2,030	2,606	2,755	2,700
II	Serious offences against the person	4,018	4,392	3,905	4,184	4,108
III	Serious offences against person and property or against property only	26,310	24,631	24,015	23,957	22,390
IV	Minor offences against the person	3,094	4,126	6,008	9,462	9,073
V	Minor offences against property	34,767	40,267	43,345	39,003	39,432
VI	Other offences not specified above	14,407	13,705	13,272	16,200	18,257
	Other special laws	500	672	961	720	495
	Total	85,205	90,882	90,187	94,784	95,745

14. The number of cases of false coining and cognate offences increased from 135 in 1875 to 160 in 1876. Convictions were obtained in 83 cases. No instance of extensive organization appears to have been brought to light. Under "rioting and unlawful assembly" there is a satisfactory decrease from 2,044 to 1,933 cases. Indeed, with the exception of 1874, the past year shows a smaller number of cases than any of its five immediate predecessors, and it may be said that the gradual decrease from 2,502 cases in 1873 is being fairly sustained. In the Dacca and Patna Divisions alone do the statistics of this class of crime call for any further special remarks. The former division contributes no less than 736 to the total of 1,933 cases reported in the province, and a steady increase is shown from 589 cases in 1873. Furreedpore and Backergunge give 188 and 210 cases respectively. No less than 19 cases in these two districts were attended with loss of life, and in Furreedpore one resulted in a cowardly and brutal murder of a zemindar by his tenants. Such a state of things as this is most discreditable to the local authorities. The law contains ample provision for the prevention of such disorders at the expense of those who assume a turbulent or threatening attitude. It is too often the custom for the police only to take cognizance of dangerous disputes after a breach of the peace has actually occurred. But a timely report, followed by the exaction of security from the landholders, and especially from their subordinate agents, the promoters and fomenters of such disturbances, and the appointment of special police, would prevent the great majority of the serious riots which occur. This class of crime could not have increased so seriously in Furreedpore and Backergunge had there not been great laxity on the part of the police, and an absence of vigour and judicious action on the part of the Magistrates. The Government will always be ready, on proper representation, to sanction the quartering of punitive police on specially turbulent villages. But the Lieutenant-Governor will hold the local authorities responsible if every effort is not made to remove what Mr. Monro justly calls a blot on our administration. In the Patna Division 272 cases occurred, or 13 less than during the previous year. Out of 153 of those which were decided judicially during the year, convictions were obtained in 137. This is very satisfactory. The riot in Durbhunga was followed by vigorous and judicious action on the part of the Magistrate, Mr. MacDonnell; but the antecedents of the case afforded a striking example of the ease with which occurrences of this kind might often be prevented, and the Lieutenant-Governor pointed out at the time that the police had been culpably negligent and the sub-district officer less energetic than might have been desired.

15. The gross number of serious offences against the person was 4,108, against 4,184 in 1875 and 3,905 in 1874. Convictions were obtained in 39.6 per cent. of the cases only, against 41 and 42 respectively in the two previous years. The percentage of convictions to arrests was only 44. These unsatisfactory results are in great measure attributable to the failure of the police in murder cases. The total number of murders was 342, against 302. The number of cases of murder by dacoits is again very small, but in murder by poison and in "other murders" a considerable increase is reported. The Inspector-General rightly observes that it is impossible to account satisfactorily for fluctuation in this crime. All that the police can do is to have as many offenders as possible punished. The want of success, however, which attends the police action in this

class of offence is deplorable. Only 36·3 per cent. of the cases were detected, and only 273 persons out of 994 arrested, or 27·4 per cent., were convicted. The Inspector-General cites several instances to show that, as usual, juries are very unwilling to convict on a capital charge. One case which attracted much attention during the year showed that Judges sometimes share this feeling. There is much truth in what Mr. Monro says of the tendency of police officers to remain content with the confession of a prisoner, without procuring corroborative proof on the various points connected with it. This circumstance no doubt accounts for many failures of justice in cases where confessions made before the committing officer are retracted before the Judge. The great importance of giving instructions and directions on this point to the subordinate police when conducting difficult investigations should be impressed on both Magistrates and Superintendents. Only two of the three cases of murder by dacoits were brought to trial during the year, and in both of these convictions were obtained. Eleven out of 16 cases of murder by robbers were successfully prosecuted. Of 23 cases of murder by poison, only seven resulted in the conviction of the guilty persons. "Other murders," as has already been observed, show a considerable increase, while culpable homicide and the cognate offences of grievous hurt and hurt by dangerous weapons all show a decrease. In all these cases the Dacca Division heads the list. The turbulence and disregard of life which appear to prevail in this division require very special attention. Out of 42 cases of ordinary murder which occurred in the two districts of Backergunge and Furreedpore, 20 resulted in convictions. The results of the police enquiries were very unfavourable to the force in Nuddea, Chittagong, Rungpore, and Mymensingh. In Patna only two out of 21 persons committed to the sessions, in Moorshedabad only three out of 26, and in Dacca only three out of 31, were convicted. These are all jury districts. Under culpable homicide only 79 convictions were obtained in 203 cases. The results were specially bad in Bhagulpore, where 11 cases occurred without one being detected. The most striking feature in the returns of grievous hurt is the extraordinary variation in the number of cases accepted as false in the different divisions. Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Chittagong show 67, 68, and 86 per cent. respectively, while Bhagulpore has only 9, and Patna and Dacca, where nearly half of the total number of charges were laid, have only 12 and 15 respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it possible that in the first three divisions charges of grievous hurt, which on enquiry turn out to be cases of simple hurt only, are erroneously entered as false instead of being transferred to the appropriate sub-head of the statement. There has been a considerable decrease in cases of administering stupefying drugs, and it is specially satisfactory that the Patna Division, which has hitherto been generally conspicuous for this class of crime, shows only one case. Cases of kidnapping have fallen from 216 to 178, and the decrease is remarkable in the Dacca Division, which formerly headed the list. The case referred to by the Commissioner of Rajshahye seems to point to a system of domestic slavery known to and connived at by the police. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to have a full report on the result of the sessions trial. The more grievous forms of wrongful confinement and restraint, of which 170 cases occurred, are only of frequent occurrence in the Dacca Division. This division contributed 106 cases, of which only six were successfully prosecuted. It is discreditable that outrages of this description should be so common, and, in the vast majority of cases, should be committed with impunity.

16. There has not been much fluctuation in minor offences against the person, 9,073 cases having occurred against 9,862 in the previous year. The result of prosecutions in cases of wrongful restraint was very unsatisfactory, 1,821 persons being acquitted against 1,484 convicted. The Dacca Division takes the lead in these as in most other offences of this nature. The Dinagopore district shows 265 cases false out of 335 reported. The Lieutenant-Governor must decline to believe that these figures represent actual facts.

17. The actual number of dacoities which happened in each of the past four years was—

1873	...	...	...	...	...	325
1874	...	...	...	...	...	421
1875	...	...	...	...	...	236
1876	...	...	...	...	...	137

The decrease has been general, but it is most marked in the Rajshahy and Chota Nagpore Divisions. Nine districts are said to have been entirely free from this crime during the year. The districts in which the reported decrease is most conspicuous are Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Mymensingh, Dinagepore, and Rungpore. The number of cases under trial during the year was 154, against 254 in 1875, and 397 persons were convicted against 347. The results of trials were satisfactory in Midnapore, Hooghly, Nuddea, Balasore, and Lohardugga, and most unsatisfactory in Mymensingh, Patna, and Manbhoom, where every prisoner was acquitted. The Midnapore Police, under Inspector Haraprasad Das, appear to have specially distinguished themselves in dealing with this crime. Convictions were obtained by them in 19 out of 24 cases, and 73 per cent. of the persons sent up were committed to the sessions. They also operated successfully against the offenders in a case which occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs. In the Dacca Division the detective action was feeble, and convictions were only obtained in two out of 16 cases. The police appear to be generally baffled in river dacoities, but the Inspector-General believes that he has found a valuable clue in the connection between some of these gangs and the professional Kayast dacoits of Punka Chur, on the Madhumati. In the Patna Division only five cases out of 18 were successfully investigated. Similarly unsatisfactory results were reported in 1875, and it is evident that in this division dacoits have little to fear from the detective ability of the police. The great decrease in dacoity throughout the province may, it is hoped, be to some extent the direct outcome of the orders of 30th November 1875, in which Sir Richard Temple expressed his intention of no longer tolerating the prevalence of this crime in Bengal: but a decrease in this crime is also to be expected during seasons of prosperity and commercial and agricultural activity. In the orders alluded to, attention was directed to the various means at the disposal of the police by which it might be made impossible for dacoits to pursue their profession with impunity, and crime might thus be checked by the probability of subsequent detection. The police, however, have not confined themselves to supervision of bad characters. In most districts they have found it more convenient to have them locked up in jail and supported at the cost of the State on suspicion of bad livelihood. A large reduction in the number of dacoities was under the circumstances naturally to be expected. The Lieutenant-Governor will have occasion to remark on this subject further on. It is to be observed, however, that, except in Midnapore, Hooghly, and Moorshedabad, no special measures of prevention, beyond an indiscriminate crusade against persons said by the Police to be bad characters, appear from the report to have been taken. In Midnapore a thorough acquaintance with the movements of the dacoits brought them promptly to justice; in Hooghly the decrease in dacoities is attributed to general vigilance and to an effective system of patrol; in Moorshedabad special measures were taken to watch the Gowallahs of the Hijlmat, and these marauders found no opportunity for committing their usual depredations.

18. In robberies there was a decrease from 171 to 141, but only 37 per cent. resulted in convictions. None of the cases have been specially noticed by the Inspector-General. Mr. Monro draws attention to the burning down of the Moonsif's cutcherry at Khoolna. In connection with a similar case of incendiarism, the attention of Government was drawn in the report for 1875 to the danger of keeping judicial records in combustible buildings. The subject of providing fire-proof safes or chambers for this purpose is now being considered in the Public Works Department.

19. The gross number of cases of lurking house-trespass or burglary, theft, theft of cattle, and receiving stolen property during each of the past two years was—

	1875.	1876.	1876—CONVICTIONS.	
			Cases.	Persons.
Lurking house-trespass ...	22,185	20,619	1,564	2,435
Theft ...	24,450	24,589	7,281	11,326
Cattle-theft ...	1,999	1,823	867	1,342
Stolen property ...	2,277	2,087	1,528	2,623

The results of enquiries were very unsatisfactory in burglaries, and not creditable in thefts. In cases of stolen property the outturn of prosecutions was good, but it must not be forgotten that charges under this head are rarely made

except by the police, and then only in cases where property has actually been discovered in the course of other enquiries and success is generally assured. The failure of the police in burglary cases is most lamentable, and Mr. Monro confesses that he cannot hope to repress petty crime of this class by any fear of detection by our police, and he proposes to deal with it, as dacoities have been dealt with, by locking up all whom the police believe to be likely to steal.

20. This is a conclusion which Mr. Eden cannot at all accept; nor, indeed, is the Inspector-General's exposition of his view free from much inconsistency. In treating of dacoities he attributes the decrease to the more systematic repressive measures which have been taken against bad characters, the chief among which is their incarceration in default of security for good conduct, and takes much credit for the action of the police in working these sections of the law. But in discussing the subject of petty crime, where he has to account for an increase of offences, he states that "the result of our police operations has been to drive the perpetrators of serious crimes, committed at intervals and on the property of the well-to-do, to take to petty thefts and burglaries committed constantly, and on the rich and poor indiscriminately;" and he elsewhere remarks with much justice that the people probably "prefer taking the chance of a dacoity or two happening at intervals in their villages to being systematically plundered of small sums or property of small value by old dacoits converted into local petty thieves." It appears, then, that, although 3,618 bad characters were locked up last year in pursuit of the object of exterminating dacoity, a very large number of dacoits are still at large, of whom some committed the 137 dacoities which occurred during the year, and the others, prevented by the vigilance of the police from committing crime in numbers of five and upwards, have taken to solitary burglaries and thefts. With apparent inconsistency the decrease in the number of burglaries in Dinagore is attributed to the working of the vagrancy sections of the law by the Magistrate of that district. Enquiries have convinced the Lieutenant-Governor that the law has been grossly abused in that district, and a review of the cases by the Commissioner showed that the bulk of the convictions were not warranted by the evidence. Mr. Monro remarks that if we stop here, we leave half our work undone, and he advocates measures of repression which will largely diminish petty, as they have largely diminished serious, crime. In other words, having, by locking up for various terms or requiring security from 7,765 persons in three years, succeeded in reducing the number of offences against property from 64,808 in 1873 to 61,112 in 1876, we are to go on until we have locked up the offenders in the great majority of the latter. This is a sufficiently appalling prospect, and, apart altogether from the question of accommodation for the vast multitude of suspects whom it proposes to imprison, the Lieutenant-Governor is quite unable to understand how any one with the results of the last year's police action before him could support such a scheme. It is not clear how it happens that, while the police by more force of supervision have been able to deter large numbers of criminals from associating in gangs of five, and thus committing dacoity, their success stops abruptly at this point, and they are powerless either to prevent criminals from committing burglaries alone, or in twos or threes, or to lay their hands on those over whom they are said to keep so strict a watch. The evil is probably greater, and the result more demoralizing to the lower classes, than the continuance of dacoity. Mr. Eden does not in the least doubt that the efforts of the police in watching the movements of bad characters were productive of much good during the year, and that they prevented the commission of much organized crime. But he believes that such efforts properly guided would have sufficed for the whole object which has been attained, without the aid of wholesale locking up of suspects; and further, that legitimate supervision of bad characters and the utilization of the knowledge thus acquired of their habits and movements should, and must, suffice for the prevention and detection of petty as of serious offences against property. The extent of the injustice and oppression which has been occasioned by prosecutions for bad livelihood is apparent on the face of the returns. Of 4,861 persons who were actually tried for bad livelihood during the past year, no less than 1,243, or more than 25 per cent, were acquitted. These are very different from acquittals for

specific offences. It may often happen that an innocent man is sent up for trial for a specific offence by a perfectly honest investigating officer. But where the charge is one of general bad livelihood, depending chiefly on the repute in which a man is held by his neighbours, an ordinarily careful police officer can rarely be deceived. But this is not all. It appears that the number of cases of cognizable dishonest crime, serious and petty, was 938 less in 1876 than in 1875, and Mr. Eden is willing to admit that this may possibly be to some extent the result of the imprisonment of 1,138 more persons on suspicion in the former than in the latter year, though even this is very doubtful. In some districts, however, such as Monghyr, a positive increase in burglaries has followed on the imprisonment of a large number of suspects. After allowance is made for the fact that the proportion of convictions to detected cases shows that on the average three persons are concerned in every two cases, it is still quite evident that a large number of persons confined for bad livelihood during the year would, according to the police statistics, not have been concerned in a single offence had they been left at large. The essence of the offence supposed to be proved against bad characters is that they are habitual criminals; whereas it is only by supposing that the great majority would only have committed one offence each that all those convicted are shown to have been rightly punished. Mr. Eden fears that very many of the persons convicted were really innocent, and an examination of some cases which have come before him quite confirms him in the belief that a vast amount of bitter wrong and oppression has been wrought upon the people. Apart, moreover, from the grievous injustice done to the innocent, this wholesale system of prosecutions must defeat its own object in the future. Nothing more certainly leads to the formation of organized bodies of marauders than the congregation of bad characters for comparatively short periods. The really guilty are thrown together and have ample time for maturing future schemes, while those who have been wrongly convicted, knowing the stigma which will always attach to them, and surrounded by evil influence in jail, will, in the majority of cases, return to society hardened criminals. Any man once in jail is, without much analysis of the nature of the crime for which he was confined, entered in the police records and known in his village as a "dagi" or marked man. He is for the rest of his life subject to the persecution of unscrupulous police subordinates and to denunciation by any of his neighbours with whom he happens to quarrel. Nothing could express more clearly the Lieutenant-Governor's view of the manner in which these investigations are conducted than the following description in the Inspector-General's own words: "The consequence is that, in the majority of cases of bad character sent up, the police do not send up the names of the respectable inhabitants, but summon the chowkeedar and two or three cultivators to testify against the accused," and yet the Inspector-General considers it a matter for congratulation that during the year 1876 no less than 5,154 persons were sent up for trial under such circumstances, that 3,618 of them were thrown into jail, and 1,243 persons were dragged away from their houses and after judicial inquiry declared not to be the bad characters they were charged to be by the police. Mr. Eden finds in the bare figures of the present report abundant proof that a lamentable amount of suffering and wrong has been caused; and, looking to the vast number of false cases of different kinds instituted all over Bengal, he is determined that this fearful engine of oppression shall not be left uncontrolled in the hands of the police, but shall only be used under most effectual safeguards. All enquiries of this nature should be most full and searching, and should as a rule be held by the Magistrate in the village of the accused. Mr. Eden will leave it to the judicial officers to satisfy themselves most fully, on the spot, not that the accused is a person who may possibly, if left at large, commit some offence, or that he is a person who has some time of his life been in jail on some charge or other, but that he is really a criminal who supports himself by preying upon society.

21. Mr. Monro justly remarks on the neglect of the police in some districts to take cognizance of breaches of the excise laws. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite unable to believe that only thirty-nine offences of this class were committed in Burdwan, thirty-four in Howrah, nine in Naddea, eight in Jessore, three in Dinagepore, two in Pubna, four in Furrædpore, four in Backergunge, five in Mymensingh, six in Noakholly, and nine in Sarun. Without special stimulus from their superiors, the police will not interest themselves in this very important



department of their duties. The fact that forty-four cases were reported last year in Bogra, while the return for the previous year was blank, shows, not that no offences were committed in 1875, but that the police entirely neglected their duty. In salt cases also there appears to be some fitfulness in the efforts of the police, especially in Midnapore and Cuttack.

22. The number of non-cognizable cases instituted on complaint and taken up by the Magistrate was 98,287, against 95,766 in the previous year. The police were employed to make inquiry in 4,964 cases, against 5,569 in 1875. In some sub-divisions and districts it is to be feared that the time of the police was thus unnecessarily taken up, notably in Bongong in Nuddea, and in Furreedpore. Non-cognizable crime appears to have fluctuated considerably in some districts. In Howrah cases of this class fell from 6,287 in 1875 to 2,518 in 1876, and no explanation whatever is offered by the Magistrate. In Dinagepore there was an increase from 1,084 to 2,263. This appears to have been due to capricious and indiscreet action on the part of the Magistrate. It is reported that the bulk of the increase comes under the head of offences against public justice—a class of offence of which not one was taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion in 1874 and 1875. The prosecutions for giving false evidence resulted in 22 convictions only, with 51 acquittals. The Magistrate of Noakholly makes a foolish attempt to explain the increase in non-cognizable crime in that district, adducing as a leading cause the prosperity of the lower classes, “which induces them to resent any slight insult by laying a complaint.” It appears that the remarks of the Magistrate under all heads have been scanty and unsatisfactory. The Commissioner of Chittagong will be requested to submit to Government the record of the case under section 504 to which the Inspector-General draws attention. The Commissioner of Patna will be asked to report on the circumstances which led to the large proportion of acquittals in Chumparan and Mozufferpore. The table given by Mr. Monro shows that the proportion of persons convicted of non-cognizable crime to population ranges from one in 5,898 in Mozufferpore, to one in 663 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, one in 623 in Noakholly, and one in 531 in Howrah. Among the quarrelsome people of Eastern Bengal and in the metropolitan districts a high proportion is to be expected; but the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe the very large number of cases instituted and of persons convicted in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. There is reason to fear that, in criminal as in civil matters, an unhealthy spirit of litigiousness is springing up amongst the people. Every effort should be made to discourage to the utmost all frivolous and vexatious complaints. The Lieutenant-Governor also notices with regret that a much greater number of persons were convicted of giving false evidence or making false complaints in this than in any other district of the Bhagalpore Division. Mr. Eden would take this opportunity of earnestly impressing on all officers concerned in the administration of justice in these Pergunnahs, the desirability of encouraging in every way the settlement of petty village disputes by resort to arbitration. The submission of formal written petitions and explanations through mukhtars should be in every way discouraged, and cases, whenever it is possible, decided by Government officers on the spot. The Lieutenant-Governor has already taken occasion to point out to the Commissioner the mischief of substituting the machinery of regular courts, with large establishments of amlah, for the old system of bringing the people face to face with the district officers which the non-regulation system of the Sonthal Pergunnahs was designed to introduce. The intervention of the Nazirs’ establishments is, Mr. Eden believes, especially mischievous and obnoxious to the people. There is in the Sonthal Pergunnahs a regularly organized system of heads of villages and heads of groups of villages, and they should be employed in serving processes and settling petty quarrels.

23. The Inspector-General has supplied a long list of instances in which Magistrates have not only themselves disposed of cases in which several previous convictions were proved, but have passed most inadequate sentences on the offenders. This subject will require further elucidation. The worst case, perhaps, is that in which a prisoner, against whom five previous convictions were proved, was sentenced to three months’ imprisonment. The question of the best means of ensuring proof of previous convictions against old offenders has recently engaged the attention of Government; but it is obvious that the police will not exert themselves to place such cases properly before the courts if habitual criminals

are not only not committed to the sessions, as the law requires, but are sentenced by the Magistrate to manifestly inadequate punishments. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the names of the officers by whom the thirty sentences in Mr. Monro's list were passed may be communicated to Government.

24. Except from the Chittagong Division the reports on the general character and conduct of the police are favourable. The Magistrate of Dinagepore so far misapprehends the relative importance of the general efficiency of the police and his own convenience that he has given prominence to a complaint that they do not make sufficiently satisfactory arrangements for his comfort "when travelling." There is much in the facts disclosed in Mr. Monro's report to show that in more serious respects the condition of the Dinagepore police is unsatisfactory, but this does not appear to have attracted the Magistrate's notice. The misconduct of the Chittagong police was chiefly exhibited at the time of the cyclone. To see that his subordinates do not abuse their power by oppressing the people is the first duty of a District Superintendent, and this can only be effected by repeated inspections and by constantly moving about among the people. Some District Superintendents are reported to have neglected their inspection duties to a great extent; many others seem to prefer inspecting police-stations situated on good roads and within easy reach of head-quarters. But such inspections are of little value, and the Inspector-General is requested to analyse carefully the diaries of District Superintendents, and to discriminate between those who obtain a false reputation for activity by driving out to police stations easily approached and spending a few hours there, and those who conscientiously and thoroughly inspect frequently all their stations. What is really required is that the police of the outlying stations, who have the most scope for acting as they please, may be constantly kept in check. The Inspector-General should insist on every District Superintendent spending one or two days at every such thana at least once a quarter. There is no part of a District Superintendent's duty so important as frequent and full inspection of his police-stations and outposts. Nothing else will enable him to gauge the capacity of the various officers, to stimulate the honest to careful and zealous work, and to keep the unscrupulous from preying on the people, or to distribute his officers and men with reference to the special wants of the various localities. A District Superintendent who only sits in his office at head-quarters, passing formal written orders, and who is known only by name to the majority of the men under him, might as well not be in the district. To render the police efficient as well as innocuous is, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, within the power of every intelligent and industrious District Superintendent. Mr. Monro remarks with much justice that what the subordinate officers of police require is not so much detective ability as direction of their detective efforts. A District Superintendent has no more important duty while he is at head-quarters than the direction of police enquiries after careful and prompt examination of the diaries of investigating officers. If he really knows his district, he will often be able to offer suggestions which may change the entire course of the investigation and ensure success. Even where this is not the case, the knowledge that his proceedings are being narrowly and critically watched will keep the investigating officer from indolence and fraud. Instances have repeatedly come to the notice of Government in which cases have failed through sheer force of dishonesty, where genuine evidence has been twisted and distorted, and the progress of the enquiry misrepresented, until the whole case for the prosecution has been discredited and lamentable failures of justice have ensued. Numberless instances in which the subordinate police overreach themselves would probably never occur if the investigating officer knew that the prompt submission of his diary would be insisted upon, and that it would be carefully scrutinized by his superior. Efficiency and honesty cannot be expected if ignorant officers are left to their own clumsy devices, and the dishonest are encouraged to believe that the record of their tamperings with facts will remain buried and unknown in a vernacular report. For a District Superintendent to admit that his police are "wanting in detective ability," while those of a neighbouring district have distinguished themselves, is to confess his own incapacity. The police of adjoining districts in the same province are composed of practically the same material. The difference in the results attained by different officers is simply due to the difference in their ability, their industry, and their knowledge of men.



25. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the District Superintendents of Burdwan, Chittagong, Midnapore, Jessore, Moorshedabad, and Lohardugga are reported to have attended "very insufficiently" to their inspection duties. Mr. Eden must insist on a complete change in this respect. His Honor specially regrets to observe in the list four of the most important districts of Bengal, and he desires that the special circumstances of each case may be separately reported. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of the officers selected for commendation by the Inspector-General. Mr. Hankey, who held office during the greater part of the year under report, rendered much valuable assistance to Government during his administration of the department. Mr. Monro, by whom the report has been prepared, is about, to the regret of Government, to retire from the service in consequence of failing health. The Government of India has been good enough to permit him to remain in the service for a few months beyond the date originally fixed for his retirement, that the Lieutenant-Governor may have for a longer period the benefit of his advice and assistance in reorganizing some branches of the police administration. During his tenure of office, Mr. Monro has fully justified the high opinion of his capacity and experience which induced the Lieutenant-Governor to select him for the post.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,  
*Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT FOR 1876.

JAILS.

*Calcutta, the 21st December 1877.*

READ—

Administration Report of the Jail Department for 1876.

Read again—

The Reports for 1873, 1874, and 1876, and the Resolutions recorded upon them.

THE Officiating Inspector-General ascribes the great delay which has taken place in the submission of this report to the pressure thrown upon all jail offices by the extraordinary releases and remissions on the occasion of the Imperial Proclamation of the 1st January, and by the introduction during the current year of the revised registers and returns prescribed by the new Jail Code. This explanation is hardly satisfactory. The releases took place on the first day of the current year, and most of the work connected with them should have been completed before the event. In neither case are the reasons alleged sufficient, in Mr. Eden's opinion, to account for the very great delay noticed by the Inspector-General in the opening paragraph of his report. Greater punctuality in the submission of annual reports by the Superintendents of Jails must be insisted on by the head of the department. In future reports the dates on which correct annual returns are received in the Inspector-General's Office should be specified. Mr. Eden believes that jails are now burdened with much clerical labour which might well be dispensed with, that they are called upon to fill up returns and statements with details which can never be of any practical use, and that their time for real work is diminished by the necessity of attending to the preparation of these useless forms; but it will of course be undesirable to undertake a revision of the forms of registers and returns prescribed by the Jail Code until the proposals of the Prison Conference have been disposed of.

2. The total number of persons in confinement on the 31st December 1876 was 21,264, against 21,265 on the last day of the previous year, and 19,683, the average for the years 1871-74. The number of civil prisoners admitted during the year shows an increase of 200 on 1875. The number in jail on the last day of each year was 155 and 134 respectively. The admissions of under-trial prisoners were 34,743, against 34,430. Mr. Beverley, however, points out

that, while only 1,719 persons are shown to have been admitted by transfer, the number transferred is given as 3,663. It appears that this great discrepancy is chiefly due to error in the record of admissions to jail, under-trial prisoners received from *hajuts* and lock-ups being sometimes, in the absence of any intimation to this effect, entered as admissions instead of as transfers, and thus appearing twice under the former head. Some error of this nature appears from the returns to have occurred in previous years, though not to the extent reported for 1876. Under this explanation it appears that the number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the past year was really less than in 1875 or the previous years. The figures stand thus—

1871-74 ...	...	...	...	33,051
1875 ...	...	...	...	33,186
1876 ...	...	...	...	32,799

3. The number of convicts admitted was larger than in any year since 1866, with the exception of 1874, which was also a year of scarcity. The increase corresponds almost exactly with the increase in the number of persons committed to prison in default of security for good conduct. This subject has separately received the attention of Government. The total number of convicts in confinement on the last day of the year 1876 was 19,850. Of these, however, 3,000 were specially released the next day; so that the current year opened with a smaller number of convicts than any year since 1871.

4. The number of offenders judicially sentenced to whipping during the year was 3,017, of whom 360 had been previously convicted. Of those flogged, 329 were under sixteen years of age and 49 over 50. The number of very petty punishments of this nature inflicted is not satisfactory. Whipping has no doubt a demoralizing effect on the offender subjected to it, and it tends to lessen his self-respect and to render him callous. It is only as a preventive, and as, in some cases, likely to inflict less moral injury on the prisoner than confinement among criminals, that it should be resorted to. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that for first offences 65 persons were punished with less than 5 stripes and 475 with less than 10; for a second or subsequent offence, one received less than 5, 12 less than 10, and 83 less than 15. Of 353 persons who were sentenced to imprisonment as well as to whipping, no less than 82 are said to have received this double punishment for their first offence. This point requires further elucidation. The law nowhere permits of whipping in addition to other punishment for a first offence. It has been ascertained that one of the headings in a jail return form which has been in use for some years is incorrect, and it is possible that the jail authorities have thus been led to enter cases in which both whipping and imprisonment have been awarded as "first offences," owing to the Magistrate's omission to note the fact of previous convictions in the warrant. Such a palpable error, however, should have been detected long ago; and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that a report showing the correct explanation of the apparent illegality may be submitted. The number of prisoners under sixteen years of age admitted to jails during the year was 471, against 413 in 1875 and 535 in 1874. Every effort is being made to complete the arrangements for the reception of youthful offenders in the proposed Reformatory School at Alipore; the works are approaching completion, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the institution will be opened early in the ensuing year.

5. The table of re-convictions among prisoners admitted to jail during the year shows a proportion of 11.1 per cent., against 9.7 per cent. in 1875. The actual numbers of re-convictions recorded during the past five years have been 1,377 in 1872, 1,695 in 1873, 2,757 in 1874, 3,075 in 1875, and 3,714 in 1876. It thus appears that more attention is being paid to this important subject. Still the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Beverley in thinking that all the re-convictions that really occur are not recorded. This subject has received attention during the year, and instructions have been issued with the view of facilitating the proof of previous convictions in neighbouring sub-divisions or districts. The Lieutenant-Governor has had to remark in the Resolution on the annual police report on the very insufficient punishments inflicted by some Magistrates on prisoners proved before them to have been habitual offenders, and further information has been called for. For the purposes of jail administration and statistics the Lieutenant-Governor would only consider a conviction for a specific offence falling under

the same general head (against the State, against the person, or against property) as a previous conviction. In respect of the record of re-convictions the returns from the Dacca, Mymensingh, Purneah, Shahabad, Dinagepore, Bogra, and Julpigoree jails are still very unsatisfactory.

6. On the subject of the length of sentences Mr. Beverley gives some statistics to show that sentences for three years and upwards are steadily decreasing, while the number of convicts is increasing. In connection with the subject of central jail accommodation it would be interesting to know if sentences for terms between two and three years show a similar decrease. The average length of time for which under-trial prisoners were detained in jails was 18.77 days, against 15.41 in 1875. In Moorshedabad, Backergunge, and Singbhoom jails the average period exceeded 30 days. In the absence of explanation the Lieutenant-Governor considers this unsatisfactory. Among lock-ups the average was excessive in Jamtara, Contai, and Bhuboah. Altogether 26 under-trial prisoners and 27 convicts escaped and evaded recapture. The number of convicts released on appeal was 1,473, or 3.7 per cent. of the total imprisoned on conviction. As a provincial average this is not unsatisfactory. The percentage from Chittagong, however, (12.1) was very high. The number of executions was 66 against 58.3, the average of the past 12 years. Altogether 539 prisoners earned a remission of a part of their sentences under the mark rules by good conduct; six were set at large under special orders of Government; one was discharged on account of old age and two in consequence of incurable blindness; and 36 short term prisoners were released under Rule 297 of the old Jail Code on account of dangerous illness.

7. In paragraph 25 of the report, the unsatisfactory condition and management of the lock-ups throughout the province is brought prominently to notice. The maintenance of these lock-ups costs the Government not less than a lakh of rupees per annum, whilst the cost of each prisoner confined in them is more than double that of a prisoner in a district jail. This is a very unsatisfactory state of things. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that Dr. Lethbridge will submit a special report on the management of these subdivisional jails, showing whether their number and their expenditure cannot be reduced. Mr. Beverley points out that, under existing orders of Government, no statistics are given in several of the tabulated statements regarding prisoners who serve out the whole of their sentence in lock-ups. These numbered about 5,300 during the past year. At the same time the inclusion of some statistics regarding lock-ups renders an accurate survey of the statistics of jails somewhat difficult. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to say that lock-up statistics should be abandoned. He would include them as heretofore in the tabular statements; they should be very much simplified, and should be treated of in a separate chapter of the report.

8. Owing to the large number of prisoners released on the 1st January, the closing figures of the year are of no practical value in considering the question of jail accommodation. Allowing for hospitals and punishment cells, the gross capacity of the jails of Bengal, on the scale of 36 superficial feet and 500 cubic feet per man, may be roughly stated as—

Central jails	...	...	...	...	9,250
District	...	...	...	...	11,600
Total					20,750

The gross number of convicts in jail in June 1877 was 17,223. It is clear, therefore, that at present we have more than sufficient accommodation for the prisoners now in jail, or likely for a long time to be in jail. The point to which Mr. Beverley principally addresses himself is the necessity for the provision of further central jail accommodation if prisoners sentenced for terms exceeding one year are to be confined in central jails. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently decided to alter for the present the rule laid down in the Code, and to leave prisoners sentenced to less than two years in district jails, so long as there is no room for them in the central jails. Strict adherence to the rule would involve not only a large increase to the number or capacity of our central jails, but also a serious sacrifice of the accommodation already available in district prisons. According to the table given in the report, there

were in June 1877 9,812 convicts in district and 7,292 in central jails, each class of jail being thus considerably under its capacity. There were 1,293 short-term prisoners in central jails, but this is owing to the circumstance that some of the central jails are also district jails, and must therefore receive local convicts. There was still in June last a large number of long-term prisoners in district jails, but it is stated that there are now very few. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, wishes to have half-yearly returns showing the number of long-term prisoners in each district jail and the cause of their detention. The statement now supplied does not distinguish between prisoners sentenced for two years and those sentenced for a longer term; but it is understood that the existing central jails are capable of accommodating all the latter, and, so long as this is the case, there will be no pressing necessity for further space. Meanwhile, the Lieutenant-Governor has, on independent grounds, decided on enlarging the Bhagulpore jail, and a scheme for the construction of a central jail at Dacca for the eastern districts is under consideration. In connection with this subject, however, the Inspector-General's attention is invited to the detailed Statement XV appended to the report. It is there shown that the daily average number of convicts in the central jails of Midnapore, Hazareebagh, Bhagulpore, and Buxar during the past year was 1,600 under their capacity.

9. The total sum expended in jails and lock-up buildings during the year was Rs. 1,51,792, of which Rs. 44,006 was devoted to repairs and Rs. 1,07,786 to the construction of new works. There can be no doubt that some district jails are such only in name. They consist simply of a cluster of badly constructed and insecure huts, where it is most difficult to enforce discipline or to carry out jail regulations. Under the rules which have now been drawn up for the utilization of convict labour in the construction of jail buildings under the general professional guidance of the Public Works Department, it will be possible to erect substantial buildings at a moderate cost, and much of the delay which has hitherto so often occurred in carrying out petty improvements will be obviated.

10. There were 134 escapes during the year—76 from jails and 58 from lock-ups. The average of the ten previous years was 157·8. It is explained, moreover, that 15 of the cases which occurred during the past year took place, not from jail, but from the custody of the police while on transit. The returns for the past year show some improvement in this respect, but there is still evidence of gross and inexcusable carelessness in many of the cases. Thus 29 prisoners found it possible not alone to break out of a masonry ward, but afterwards to scale the wall of the prison. No less than 10 under-trial prisoners succeeded in accomplishing this feat in one night in the Rajshahye jail. On that occasion the escape was not owing to any cunningly devised scheme on the part of the prisoners, but to the remarkable facilities afforded by the neglect on the part of the jail officials of the most ordinary caution. Careless searching had enabled the prisoners to smuggle large nails into the jail; the warders slept while the nails were used in forcing the locks; and the prisoners, walking out of the ward, found a bamboo and a rope, with which they were enabled to scale the wall with ease. In 11 other cases the prisoners simply walked through the open gate of the jail. If the rules were attended to, such escapes ought to be impossible. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that such occurrences reflect much discredit on all concerned, and can only be the result of most lax and inefficient management. During his inspection of jails in the past year, the Lieutenant-Governor has had frequent occasion to point out the number of bamboos and ropes left carelessly lying about the interior of jails. The analysis given of the circumstances connected with each escape shows that 36 cases occurred outside, and 87 from the inside, of the jail or lock-up, while in 11 cases the point from which the escape was effected is unknown. Mr. Beverley considers that the jail establishment was in fault in 26 cases, and the police in 97, while they were both to blame in 11. At present there are 10 jails guarded by a warder watch and 39 guarded by police: from the former there were 11 escapes, and from the latter 59. From 28 lock-ups guarded by warders there were 6 escapes, and from 57 guarded by police there were 43. The Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned a scheme for the selection and training of apprentice warders in central jails for duty in such district

jails as may be removed from the charge of the police. All central jails will be officered and guarded by trained prison servants, a small police guard being retained at the main gate as a reserve in case of organized disturbance, and this system will be extended gradually to the most securely constructed of the district jails.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor is not surprised to find that the attempt to carry out the present system of classification has been a failure. The general plan of the buildings and manufactory requirements of Indian jails are such that elaborate and technical systems of classification, hastily adopted from countries where the conditions of the criminal classes are very different from those existing in this country, have in Bengal and elsewhere proved impracticable. The Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to sanction a large expenditure of money on alterations in existing jails for a system which, besides being unintelligible to the officers required to work it, is not likely to contribute either to increased discipline or moral reformation. What is wanted is in the first place complete isolation for prisoners of the following classes: juveniles, under-trial, and civil prisoners. After this has been effected, the jail should, if possible, be provided with proper means for segregating all habituals and prisoners who have been more than once in jail from those who have been convicted for the first time. Once separated, the former should be debarred from promotion to the posts of prison officers and kept to the hardest form of labour available in jail. If this system were carried out properly, it would contribute to the more strict management and perhaps reformation of habituals, and would deter ordinary prisoners from returning to jail.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the Inspector-General's remarks regarding the condition of discipline in district jails and the standard which Superintendents should endeavour to attain. The error of looking solely to the labour test is responsible for much that is unsatisfactory in this respect, though, no doubt, in the absence of other means of testing the extent to which the prisoners have been kept to their work, the labour test is extremely useful. It is all-important that the necessity of subordination and the strictest obedience to rules should be constantly kept in view. The experience of some jails shows that a complete system of discipline may be enforced without any sacrifice of efficiency or profit. Nearly 20 per cent. of the total number of effective convicts were employed as prison officers and servants, and 53 per cent. were employed on manufactures; the remainder were occupied in the jail gardens, in extramural labour, or in building operations. Penal labour was not exacted from the full number of prisoners liable to that form of employment, owing to a deficiency in the appliances in some jails. This should be remedied as soon as possible. The larger jails show an improvement in respect of manufactures. The principles which are kept in view are the reduction of the number of petty manufactures and the selection for each large jail of some special industry suited to its particular circumstances and surroundings. At Bhagulpore the manufacture of woollen goods, and at Midnapore the preparation of coir and of oil, have been selected as the staple industries. The Inspector-General draws attention to the difficulty which will be experienced in providing profitable labour for the prisoners in district jails as soon as the transfer of long-term prisoners to central jails has been fully carried out. He justly remarks that it is in most cases impossible to make a short-term convict proficient in any form of profitable labour during the currency of his sentence. It is to be remarked, however, that, under the recent provisional amendment of the Jail Code, prisoners sentenced to terms extending up to two years will remain in district jails. The Lieutenant-Governor is quite ready to admit that for the shorter term prisoners those forms of labour only should be adopted which can be measured, and in which the full prescribed task can be strictly enforced. No apprenticeship is required to enable a prisoner to turn out a full day's task at the oil-mill. This is a form of labour which can be provided in every jail and lock-up, and it is generally profitable. The material is always procurable and oil is always saleable. The labour, too, is probably more efficient than any other form of labour, and Mr. Eden wishes to see more use made of it. It will also be found profitable to employ prisoners in the smaller district jails in the construction of more substantial buildings, in the erection of surrounding walls, or on drainage works and similar improvements. The conduct of

prisoners generally was fairly satisfactory. The number employed as convict overseers during the year was 1,373, of whom only 133 were punished. Altogether 9,096 prisoners were eligible for marks for good conduct; of these, one-half earned marks at the rate of no less than 40 out of a maximum of 48. The number who were released during the year, having obtained a remission of their sentences under these rules, was 539, against 360 in the previous year. It is very important that the full scope of this system should be thoroughly understood by Jail Superintendents, and that it should not degenerate into a system of rewarding favourite prisoners by subordinate officials of the jail. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to hear that several instances of imperfect knowledge and of negligence in the administration of these rules came to the notice of the Inspector-General during the year. This would not probably have been the case if, during the last few years, the jails had been more frequently inspected.

13. The number of punishments inflicted on convicts by the criminal courts was 64 against 42 in the previous year, and 17,654 were punished by jail officers against 17,870. The percentage in each year of total punishments to the average number of convicts in jail was 89.21 and 91.35 respectively. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with Mr. Beverley in holding that paucity of punishments is not necessarily a sign of good discipline. Without punishments it is impossible to expect that those who have defied the law can be reduced to a condition of complete discipline and subordination to control. The best managed jails show a high average of punishments, while, with rare exceptions, discipline is reported as lax in those where the average is small. The numerical test, however, is not always in itself a safe guide. Thus, in Jessore jail, which shows the highest ratio for the year, it was found that the punishments, though so very numerous, were so light as to be practically ineffectual. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 2,370 cases, against 2,973 in 1875 and 4,143 in 1874. The decrease under this head is satisfactory. The number punished with solitary confinement was 748, against 936 in 1875 and 1,225 in 1874. In explanation of this apparent decrease, it is stated that there was apparently some confusion in the returns for 1875 between cases of reduced diet only and reduced diet in cells, several jails which have no separate cells showing the latter form of punishment. It is obvious that the infliction of penal diet without seclusion of the offender is almost impracticable. A large number of solitary cells have recently been provided; and, whatever may be the cause of the divergence between the returns for the two years, it is unsatisfactory to find that this form of punishment is not more used where the appliances are available.

14. Exclusive of manufacturing charges, the expenditure of the Jail Department during the year amounted to Rs. 11,16,740, against Rs. 11,00,667 in 1875. Though there was thus an absolute increase of Rs. 16,073, the number of prisoners in confinement being larger than in the previous year, the average cost was only Rs. 51-2-11, against Rs. 51-7-9.

15. The details of expenditure show an increase under every head except supervision and clothing. Under the former head the decrease was chiefly due to greater economy in the employment of extra establishment. Under clothing the average cost fell from Rs. 3-7-6 in 1875 to Rs. 2-14-6. Though greater economy appears to have been generally practised, the charges were very much above the average in the Pubna, Maldah, and Sarun jails. Under the head of rations the average cost was less, and under hospital charges greater than in the previous year. With the exception of fish, all the principal articles of diet were cheaper than in 1875. Much has been done to reduce the cost of food by the adoption of such measures as the purchase of stocks at harvest time and the preparation of the raw material by jail labour. But it is evident that the general average cost is capable of still further reduction by careful revision of the charges in some jails. There can be no good reason why the food of each prisoner should cost Rs. 24 in Bankoora, when Midnapore can feed its prisoners for Rs. 21 each: why the charge should be only Rs. 21 in Moorsshedabad and Rs. 18 in Nya Doomka, and yet Rs. 25 in Beerbhoom; Rs. 20 in the Presidency Jail and Rs. 28 a mile off in the Alipore Jail; Rs. 22 in Nuddea and Rs. 31 in Jessore; Rs. 13 in Maldah and Rs. 22 in Rajshahye; Rs. 21 in Bogra, Rs. 25 in Rungpore, and Rs. 40 in Julpigoree; Rs. 22 in Noakholly and Rs. 31



in Chittagong; Rs. 16 in Singbhoom, Rs. 21 in Manbhoom, and Rs. 28 in Lohardugga. Quite as striking divergences are noticeable under "hospital charges." In Bankoora the daily average number of sick was 4.89 and the total cost was Rs. 184, while in Beerbhoom the average was 10.55 and the cost was only Rs. 114. In Nuddea it cost only Rs. 124 for 13.15 sick per diem; in Jessore the charges for a daily average of 7.91 amounted to Rs. 275. Hazareebagh treated a daily average of 52.82 for Rs. 750; yet in Rajshahye, with a daily average of 20.71, the gross charge was Rs. 701, and Dinagopore, with 11.56, or little more than one-fifth of the Hazareebagh average, spent Rs. 584. Nya Doomka and Maldah had 1.46 and 1.94 respectively; yet the hospital charges in the former jail were more than seven times those in the latter. Singbhoom treated 8.41 patients a day for Rs. 188, while Lohardugga spent Rs. 179 on 6.16. The Inspector-General attributes these inequalities partly to the fact that some Superintendents entered as hospital charges the whole of the prisoner's diet while in hospital, instead of the extra diet only. But this can hardly be a correct explanation, as nearly all the jails in which the average cost is particularly low under hospital charges are also remarkable for economy in ration charges. The whole subject of expenditure under these two heads and under that of clothing demands careful attention. It ought to be possible to lay down a scale for each jail suited to its peculiar circumstances, its salubrity or otherwise, and the ordinary cost of the staples of food in the neighbourhood. The apparently excessive cost of rations in lock-ups must be the result of insufficient supervision by the sub-divisional officers. The Inspector-General should at once report the most striking cases to the Commissioners of divisions. The charges on account of police guards require further elucidation. They are excessively high in Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Tipperah, Bogra, Pooree, and Singbhoom. It is of course true, as stated by Mr. Beverley, that in small and insecure jails, such as Singbhoom, the average charge must necessarily be comparatively high. But there seems no reason why the charges in Beerbhoom, Nuddea, and Tipperah should be so much higher than those of jails of similar size and construction. There was a gross increase of Rs. 6,080 under the head of contingencies, and the average cost per prisoner on this account rose from Rs. 2-15-8 to Rs. 3-3-2. This is attributed chiefly to the large number of prisoners transferred during the year. The importance of carefully checking this, perhaps the most elastic of all charges, has not been lost sight of, and the attention of Superintendents has been especially directed to the subject. There is reason to believe that there has been much extravagance in this class of expenditure, particularly in the disbursement of so-called travelling and subsistence allowance to discharged prisoners. Under recent orders, the rule in the Jail Code on this subject has been amended, so as to restrict the grant of these allowances to cases of actual necessity.

16. The charges for the year on account of manufactures amounted to Rs. 6,20,700, against Rs. 5,52,100, and the profit was Rs. 1,93,900, against Rs. 1,91,600. The explanation offered is that there was a large decrease (Rs. 62,400) in the credits received for manufactured goods supplied to Government. It appears that the operations connected with the preparation of food, such as husking grain and the like, were in many jails conducted by means of convict labour during the year. The value of the labour thus expended is not charged on articles consumed in the same jail. This explanation, however, appears to be insufficient, the reduction in the cost of rations being very small in comparison with the sum to be accounted for. The cash receipts for articles sold show a decrease of Rs. 55,500, but this is accounted for by the large realizations in 1875 on account of articles manufactured in previous years. It is quite true, as remarked in the report, that Superintendents often experience a difficulty in finding a market for manufactured goods; but, with judicious management, this is a state of things which need not be chronic in any jail which is situated fairly near any great line of communication. More attention should be paid to the selection of articles for manufacture for which there is a local demand, such as oil. The jails which had the largest stores of manufactured goods on hand at the close of the year were Hooghly, Presidency, Dinagopore, Rajshahye, Dacca, and Purneah, and every one of these was in the same predicament on the first day of the year. Unless actually unsaleable articles are manufactured, there appears to be no

good reason whatever why the Dacca, Presidency, and Hooghly jails at least should not find a ready market for their goods. No particulars are given in explanation of the somewhat unsatisfactory balance-sheet of the Alipore jail. The excess of outturn over expenditure is given as Rs. 84,700 against Rs. 81,300. in the previous year. The cash profit, including sums realized for goods manufactured in previous years, was Rs. 1,32,600, against Rs. 1,91,900. The jails in which the highest profits in proportion to the number of effectives were earned were Alipore, Presidency, Russa, and Darjeeling. In Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Buxar, Hazareebagh, and Chumparun it was slight, and in the three last-named inappreciable. As regards Buxar and Hazareebagh, this is doubtless owing to the employment of the prisoners chiefly on building. No explanation is offered of the poor outturn in Chumparun. There was a loss in Bankoora jail of Rs. 41, in Rungpore of Rs. 541, and in Hooghly of Rs. 4,396, and the explanations offered are unsatisfactory. In Hooghly, it is reported, stock which was overvalued in other years was sold at an apparent loss. The amount of outstanding bills is very high in the Hooghly, Presidency, Alipore, Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Shahabad jails, and must be at once reduced. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that much more might and should be done to develop profitable manufactures in the district jails. As might be expected, the aggregate profits from lock-ups was very small. Something, however, can clearly be done in this direction if sub-divisional officers take a proper interest in the matter, and if simple industries, such as oil-pressing, are generally introduced and properly supervised. Eleven lock-ups made a loss upon their manufactures. No explanation has been supplied to the Inspector-General, except in regard of Dowlut Khan, where the loss was caused by the cyclone. The Alipore Jail Press has formed the subject of special inquiry, and it has been determined to remove it from the Alipore Jail and concentrate the printing work in the Presidency Jail in such a manner as to enable the jail department to do most of the printing of the Government of Bengal.

17. The tables of comparative sickness and mortality in the Bengal jails and lock-ups show that, in respect of general unhealthiness, the famine year of 1866 stands first on the list with 5.45 per cent. of daily average sick, while 1870 stands last with 3.35. The death-rate varied from 10.70 in 1866 to 4.00 in 1871. The average mortality was 5.89 per cent., of which one per cent. was contributed by cholera. The past year was above the average in mortality from cholera and slightly below it in general mortality. The percentages were 1.2 and 5.73 respectively. The death-rate from cholera was considerably higher than in any year since 1866. Six jails are mentioned as having had no death from cholera (Russa, Baraset, Rungpore, Bogra, Pooree, and Singbhoom). Statement XVI, however, shows that no less than ten other jails (Midnapore, Presidency, Alipore, Nuddea, Maldah, Darjeeling, Tipperah, Monghyr, Purneah, and Doonka) were entirely free from mortality from this cause. Cholera was most fatal in Julpigoree (10.52), Lohardugga (6.52), Sarun (6.21), Pubna (5.89), and Chumparun (4.83). Sarun and Lohardugga are ordinarily fairly healthy jails. If deaths from cholera are excluded, the ten most unhealthy jails stand in the following order:—Rungpore, Julpigoree, Chumparun, Backergunge, Singbhoom, Pubna, Pooree, Baraset, Hazareebagh, and Bogra. The unhealthiness of Singbhoom, Pubna, Pooree, and Hazareebagh during the year was exceptional. In the Surgeon-General's report some remarks are extracted from the report of the Superintendent of the Pubna jail, to the effect that the wards are damp and ill-ventilated, and generally to some extent overcrowded; these, however, are causes which did not operate for the first time during the year. But the Lieutenant-Governor has sought in vain in both the Inspector-General's and the Surgeon-General's report for any explanation of the circumstances which led to the unusual mortality in Singbhoom, Pooree, and Hazareebagh. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes before long to see the Pubna, Chumparun, and Singbhoom jails enlarged and improved by prison labour. With few exceptions, among which the central jails of Midnapore, Buxar, Bhagulpore, and Hazareebagh have been already noticed, every jail was more or less overcrowded at some time or other during the year. This was the case with nearly all the jails which proved most unhealthy, notably Rungpore, Chumparun, Pubna, Patna, Mozufferpore,



and Bogra. Among the comparatively healthy jails Bankoora, Alipore, Jessore, Maldah, Dacca, and Tipperah were also greatly overcrowded. This is a point which has been very incompletely dealt with in the Surgeon-General's report. Dr. Beatson, in the divisional survey which forms the early part of his report, omits to notice the remarkable overcrowding of the Bankoora, Jessore, Rungpore, and Tipperah jails, and, from the tenour of his remarks, clearly considers the accommodation afforded by them sufficient. As regards the Manbloom Jail, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot reconcile the remarks found in one portion of the Surgeon-General's report that "the prisoners were very favourably circumstanced in regard to capacity and ventilation," with the statement which is made a little further on, and which is perfectly correct, that overcrowding was very marked in the Rungpore, Jessore, and Manbloom jails. The exceedingly high death-rate among female prisoners is dismissed with a reference to the remarks made in last year's report. Those remarks were to the effect that the hygienic conditions under which the women are placed in the jails showing the highest mortality are deserving of thorough investigation. The fact is, however, that the number of female prisoners is so very small that an accident may cause the death-rate to appear exceptionally high. Thus the mortality among females per cent. of mean strength was 72·99 (not 92·99 as stated by Dr. Beatson) in the Hooghly jail; but the daily average number of female convicts in the jail was only 1·37. The jails with the next highest mortality are Chittagong (36·29), Backergunge (32·89), and Julpigoree (29·24); but the daily average numbers of female convicts were only 5·51, 3·04, and 3·42 respectively. Only one woman died in Hooghly, Backergunge, and Julpigoree, and two in Chittagong. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad if Dr. Lethbridge will give his special attention to this subject; but, so far as can be judged from the statistics which have been supplied, it appears to Mr. Eden that the mortality among females follows pretty closely that of males. Of the ten jails which show the highest death-rate among females, six appear among the ten most unhealthy in the province. The unhealthiness of Rungpore jail is undoubtedly largely owing to overcrowding and insufficient drainage; of Julpigoree to fault of site; and of Backergunge to defects in construction. Orders for the construction of new jails at Rungpore and Backergunge have already issued, and the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to employ the prisoners of the former jail largely on a comprehensive scheme for draining the whole station, which has been taken up by the Municipality and Road Cess Committee, and which, it is hoped, will materially improve the sanitary condition of the town and jail. The jail at Julpigoree has been abandoned, and estimates for the erection of temporary buildings, pending the selection of a new site, have been sanctioned by Government. At the same time the Lieutenant-Governor fears that for some time at least a high death in Rungpore and Julpigoree jails at least must be accepted as a necessity owing to the low rate of vitality which prevails among the poorer classes in those districts.

18. The question of the manner in which the duties of inspection have been performed during the past five years by the Head of the Department has already been specially dealt with. The Lieutenant-Governor found that no less than nine jails had been left uninspected for five years or more, and six for four years. In more than one jail which Mr. Eden has himself visited, he has seen ample proof of the evil effects of such systematic neglect. Mr. Beverley himself only assumed charge of the Department in the latter half of 1876, and he has since devoted a considerable time to the inspection of jails. The remarks recorded by him, however, chiefly refer to jails inspected during the current year, and must be reproduced in the next report. Arrangements will shortly be made which will provide for the annual inspection of every jail in the province. In Burdwan, Baraset, Moorshedabad, Julpigoree, Gya, Chumparun, and Cuttack the Magistrates appear to have attended very insufficiently to the duty of visiting the jail. The Lieutenant-Governor has taken note of the names of the officers who are favourably mentioned by the Inspector-General. Mr. Eden desires to thank Mr. Beverley for the interesting report which he has submitted this year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd December 1877.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Budder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.</b>			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
Burdwan Divn.	1 Burdwan, Dec. 22 '77	Nil	No rain in the district during the week. Reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop is going on. Prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops look favorable. Fever is still prevalent. Cholera is still continuing in the interior villages of the Culna sub-division.
	2 Bankura, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—fine and clear, but unusually warm. Prospects of the crops on the ground are good. The winter rice crop is estimated at about 12 annas.
	3 Boorbhoom, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cold and bracing. No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
	4 Midnapore, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—bright, with light clouds at times; rather cool. State and prospects of the crops are fair.
	5 Hooghly, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cool. One-half of the late rice has been already harvested. Peas, <i>halai</i> , and potato are being gathered. Vegetables are doing well. Fever still continues, but there is a slight change for the better; a few cases of cholera have been reported from the Hooghly municipality.
	Howrah, " 24 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The <i>amun</i> harvest is progressing. The highland rice in the north is turning out better than was expected. Fever is abating.
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
Presidency Divn.	6 24-Pergunnahs, Dec. 22 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are favorable; cholera and much fever are prevalent.
	7 Naddea, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy. The prospects of the cold-weather crops are fair. The outturn of the <i>amun</i> rice harvest is not as yet ascertained. Cholera is still prevalent in Koochta sub-division.
	8 Jessore, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cold and seasonable during the week. <i>Amun</i> rice is being harvested. Winter crops look fairly well; a little rain would do much good. The prospect of date-juice is favourable. Fever and cholera are still heard of throughout the district.
	9 Moorshedabad, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. The harvesting of <i>amun dhan</i> is not yet over; the outturn is generally above the average. Rain is wanted for the <i>rubbee</i> crops. Fever and cholera have decreased; but of cholera there are still a good many cases reported from six thanas.
	10 Dinagepore, " 21 "	Nil	Weather—cold and foggy. Rice is being harvested.
Rajshahi and Cooch Behar Divn.	11 Rajshahi, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy and cold. The cutting of the <i>amun</i> rice is still going on. <i>Tee</i> is also being cut. The prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are good. There have been several cases of cholera in almost all parts of the district.
	12 Rangpore, " 21 "	Nil	Weather—cold and close. Paddy is being harvested. Other crops are doing well. Cholera still prevails in the south of the district.
	13 Bogra, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—dry and cold. <i>Amun</i> is still being cut with a good average yield. The cold-weather crops are doing well, and will, it is hoped, yield a good outturn. The health of the district continues the same as before.
	14 Pubna, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the <i>rubbee</i> crops are favorable. The reaping of <i>kulai</i> and <i>moong</i> has commenced in some places. Fever is still prevalent in the town of Pubna. Cholera in some places appears to have abated a little.
	15 Darjeeling, " 21 "	Nil	Chilly, cloudy weather, threatening rain or snow. All the crops are progressing favorably. About half of the <i>haimunt</i> crop has been gathered in with very fair results. The land is being prepared for other crops.
	16 Jalpigoree, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—seasonably cool. Winter rice is being harvested. In some places the lands are being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> rice. The general prospects of the winter crops are good. Health of the town of Jalpigoree is improving.
	Cooch Behar, " 20 "	Nil 3 at Dinbatta	Weather—pleasantly cool. The mornings are generally foggy and there have been occasional gatherings of clouds. The state and prospects of all kinds of crops continue to be satisfactory. The reaping of <i>amun</i> rice is still going on. Mustard is coming generally into flower, and the transplantation of tobacco plants is progressing well. Fever is gradually decreasing, and the general health throughout the district is good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>BENGAL.—(Continued.)</b>			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
<b>Dacca Divn.</b>	17 Dacca, " Dec. 22 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonable and cold. State and prospects of the crops are good. Rice is nearly all cut, and the crop is satisfactory. The cold-weather crops are looking well. Fever and cholera have abated.
	18 Furreedpore, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable, but rain is wanted. The outturn of the <i>amun</i> crop is somewhat less than an average one. The prospects of the winter cereals and sugarcane are good.
	19 Backergunge, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop is going on busily. The crops are but slightly damaged by insects in three thanas. Health is good.
	20 Mymensingh, " 21 "	Nil	Weather—fine. State and prospects of the crops are favorable.
	21 Tipperah, " 21 "	Nil	Weather—fine and cold. The winter rice crop is a very good one. Exportation to other districts still continues.
<b>Chittagong Divn.</b>	22 Chittagong, " 20 "	Nil	Weather fine. The harvesting of the <i>amun</i> crop continues. The cold-weather crops are progressing well.
	23 Noakhally, " 20 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of the <i>amun</i> crop continues; prospects are fair. Public health is good. Some cases of small-pox are reported from Forushgunge outpost.
	24 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " " "	Nil	Heavy fogs up to 9 A.M. Weather very cold throughout the week. The gathering of the paddy crop of the plough cultivators is nearly over. Mustard is in flower. The prospects of tobacco are good. The Assistant Commissioner of Cox's Bazar reports that the state and prospects of the crops are fair. The cold-weather crops are doing well.
	Hill Tipperah, " 19 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The reaping of the late rice crop still continues. The cold-weather crops are progressing favorably.
<b>BEHAR.</b>			
<b>Patna Divisions.</b>	25 Patna, Dec. 22 '77	Nil	Weather—seasonable and cold. The harvesting of rice crop is in progress. Prospects of the <i>rubber</i> crops are good, but a little rain is wanted. Health is excellent.
	26 Gya, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cool, and at times cloudy; maximum thermometer in the shade 84°2"; general prospects are unchanged. Exportation continues and prices are rising.
	27 Shahabad, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy. Westerly wind is generally prevailing. The <i>dhus</i> crop has been harvested. The <i>rubber</i> requires rain in Sasaram and Bhuboesah; elsewhere it is reported good.
	28 Darbhanga, " 21 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of rice is in progress. Prospects of the <i>rubber</i> crops are good, but a little rain is wanted. Health of the district is good.
	29 Mozufferpore, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cloudy. The rice crop has been nearly all reaped and the outturn in Mozufferpore and Hajepore sub-divisions is about 10 annas on the average, but in the Soetamurhee sub-division it does not exceed 6 annas. The <i>rubber</i> crops have been benefited by some light showers of rain and are still healthy in most places. Large quantities of rice from Nepal and North Darbhanga are being exported through the district to Baran and Champaran. All kinds of grain are unusually dear for this time of year.
	30 Saran, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—cool and cloudy. No rain. West wind prevailing. On the 22nd the weather was more settled. The <i>rubber</i> crops throughout the district are still doing fairly, but are in much want of rain. In some places the poppy-fields are being irrigated from the <i>kutcha</i> wells. Prices have risen. Public health is good.
<b>Bhagalpore Divn.</b>	31 Champaran, " 22 "	Nil	Weather seasonable. The prospects of the <i>rubber</i> have improved in consequence of the late rain. Should more fall (of which there at present appears a likelihood) there will be little or no anxiety about this crop.
	32 Monghyr, " 22 "	Nil	Rain threatening. Weather cold and cloudy. Rain is much wanted for wheat and <i>bhadoi</i> crops.
	33 Bhagulpore, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—extremely cold, with high westerly winds. The <i>oghasi</i> crop is yielding splendidly, but is being exported as fast as it is threshed out. The <i>rubber</i> prospects are excellent.
	34 Purneah, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The winter rice has been nearly all cut. Mustard is coming on well. A little rain would be good for the growing <i>rubber</i> . Cholera has appeared in places, and fever is very prevalent everywhere.
	35 Maidah, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of the crops are satisfactory. Cholera has much abated, but fever of a very bad type is very prevalent.
	36 Boudhal Pergah, " 22 "	Nil	Weather—at times cloudy. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
<b>ORISSA.</b>			
37	Cuttack, Dec. 15 '77	Nil	Weather—cold and fine. The <i>saradh</i> is being reaped. The gathering of the <i>rubber</i> crops has commenced. Cholera is still prevalent in parts of Kendrapara and Jajpore sub-divisions; otherwise the public health is good.
38	Pooree, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. The harvesting of the <i>laghoo</i> crop has nearly been completed with an average outturn of six annas. <i>Saradh</i> crop is being harvested. The winter crops, viz. <i>moong</i> , <i>arhur</i> , <i>hira</i> , <i>kulthi</i> , mustard, &c., are in pods. Sugarcane is being gathered. <i>Dalua</i> rice seeds are still being sown. On the lower lands and on the lands higher up the plants are shooting forth in some places and in others are being transplanted. Rice is selling cheaper on account of supply of new rice. Public health is good.
39	Balasore, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—fine and cold. The <i>saradh</i> harvest is nearly completed, and the <i>rubber</i> crops are doing well, being almost ripe in some places. Public health is on the whole good.
<b>CHOTA NAGPORE.</b>			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
40	Hazaribagh, Dec. 21 '77	Nil	Weather—clear. All signs of rain have passed off. No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops.
41	Lohardugga, „ 22 „	Traces at Ranchi 07 at Palamow.	The quantity of rain usual and required at this season has not yet fallen. Slight showers have fallen in six of the thirteen police circles of the head-quarters division of the district. The prospects of the <i>rubber</i> crops are not good. Public health is good.
42	Singbhoom, „ 21 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Nothing new to report about the crops. The cold-weather crops are doing well. The district is healthy.
43	Manbhoom, „ 22 „	Nil	Weather—seasonable and pleasant. Nothing new to report. The reaping of paddy is going on. Rain is said to be wanted for what little <i>rubber</i> there is, but it would do more harm than good until the paddy is stored.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,  
The 25th December 1877.A. MACKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																										
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBUL MILLER-CUMBOO, BAJRA.														
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.												
BENGAL.																													
Western Districts.																													
1	Burdwan	A	18 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	20 0	21 0	15 4	17 8	23 0	15 12	18 0															
2	Baukoora	B	13 8	13 0	16 4	24 0	24 0	23 0	15 0	15 4	21 8	18 12	18 12	22 8															
3	Beerbhoom	C	13 8	18 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	11 4	11 4	16 0	17 0	16 8	22 8															
4	Midnapore	D	18 0	18 0	17 0				12 0	13 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0															
5	Hooghly	E	18 0	13 0	16 0				10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0															
6	Howrah	F	13 0	12 8	16 0				9 0	11 8	19 0	18 0	18 0	16 0															
Central Districts.																													
7	Calcutta	G	13 4	13 0	13 0	18 0	24 0	27 0	7 8	8 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	16 4															
8	24-Pergunnahs	H							7 4	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0															
9	Nuddea	I	14 8	13 8	16 13	30 8	30 8	35 8	12 5	12 5	14 8	13 5	12 13	16 0															
10	Jessore	J	11 0	11 0	21 8			33 0	9 8	9 12	18 0	14 0	14 8	26 0															
11	Mooredabad	K	16 0	15 0	19 0	35 0	33 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	20 0															
12	Dinapore	L	12 14	12 0	17 8	11 8	11 8	23 8	20 0	19 8	20 0	22 0	24 0	28 0															
13	Rajahmoo	M	13 8	12 0	23 0	48 12	45 0	37 8	7 8	10 8	18 12	18 11	18 0	21 6															
14	Itanagore	N	15 0	15 0	22 8				12 0	12 0	12 12	22 8	21 6	27 12															
15	Bogra	O	12 0	12 0	20 8				10 8	12 0	20 0	21 0	25 8	30 0															
16	Patna	P	16 0	15 0	23 8				8 0	8 8	13 0	16 8	16 0	22 8															
17	Darjeeling.	Q																											
18	Jalpigoree	R	10 6	11 0	13 8				11 7	11 0	16 0	13 8	13 5	25 0															
Eastern Districts.																													
19	Dacca	S	12 4	11 7	16 0	33 0	26 14	40 0	14 4	11 7	18 0	17 10	16 0	23 0															
20	Furzedpore	T	14 0	13 0	24 0		30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	21 8															
21	Backergunge	U							14 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	19 0															
22	Mymensingh	V	10 0	10 0	16 0				14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	27 0															

- Return not received.
- A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 33 to 40 seers, best rice 12 to 18½ seers, common rice 15 to 18½ seers, and gram 14½ to 20 seers.
- B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 20 to 38 seers, best rice 13 to 19 seers, common rice 13 to 23 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 34 seers, and gram 13 to 16½ seers.
- C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, best rice 14 to 19 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.
- D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 13½ seers, barley 22 to 32 seers, best rice 7 to 13½ seers, common rice 8 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 16½ seers.
- E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 12½ seers, barley 17½ to 23½ seers, best rice 6½ to 7½ seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 16 seers.
- F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Baginhat) 8 seers, best rice 10 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers, and gram (at Jlekar Ghat) 10½ seers.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1877.

THE SEIR OF 80 TOLAHES

GRASS MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LEAFY MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHIKWA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	R. Ch. S.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 12	31 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	9 4	Rardwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	39 0	39 0	32 0	14 12	16 8	19 8	440 0	440 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Rankora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	30 0	40 0	18 0	17 0	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Roorbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	16 0	34 8	200 0	200 0	280 0	9 0	8 8	0 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	0 0	9 0	Hoochly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Howrah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	10 0	18 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	
18 0	30 0	30 0	...	...	...	18 0	31 0	26 12	17 8	17 8	18 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	12 12	18 12	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pargannas.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 4	17 4	34 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 6	9 2	Nulkea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	...	Mourahabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 12	23 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	0 0	...	Dinapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	24 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Hajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	18 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rangpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	20 8	67 8	67 8	67 8	7 14	8 4	8 4	Pabna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	...	28 4	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 5	Jalpaigore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	13 5	22 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	8 14	8 14	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 8	Farrukpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh.

- G In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 16½ seers, barley 30 to 38 seers, best rice 12 to 16 seers, common rice 16 to 31½ seers, and gram 10 to 24 seers.
- H In Rangpore the prices are:—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 20 seers, common rice 22 seers, and gram 13 seers.
- I In Nulkea the prices are:—Wheat 23½ seers, best rice 24 seers, common rice 13½ seers, and gram 15½ seers.
- J In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 20 seers, best rice 11½ to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 23½ seers, and gram 18 seers.
- K At Serajunge the prices are:—Wheat 8½ seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 1½ seers, and gram 13 seers.
- L In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 6 to 12½ seers, common rice 11 to 16½ seers, and gram 6 to 13½ seers.
- M In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 20 seers, best rice 12 to 20 seers, common rice 14 to 31 seers, and gram 14½ to 16 seers.
- N In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
- O In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 17 seers, common rice 13 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 18 seers.
- P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 6 to 20 seers, common rice 10 to 32 seers, and gram 11 to 16 seers.

## RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			HULRUSH MILLET— COMMON, BARRA.					
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Eastern Districts—(Contd.)			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
31	Chittagong	...	9 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 8	7 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	
32	Noakhally	...	R	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	
33	Tipperah	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	17 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	
34	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 10	10 0	11 8	10 0	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hill Tipperah	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	18 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	
BEHAR.																				
35	Patna	...	17 0	19 0	31 0	33 0	26 0	32 8	11 8	11 8	14 0	16 8	17 0	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	
36	Gya	...	N	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	13 0	15 8	16 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	
37	Shahabad	...	14 8 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 0	20 0	19 0	23 0	30 0	11 0 to 11 8	11 0 to 11 8	14 0	12 8 to 13 0	13 4 to 13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	
38	Darbhanga	...	10 8	10 8	19 8	23 0	25 4	36 8	10 0	11 0	14 12	13 0	14 4	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	
39	Mounseerpore	...	V	...	...	...	...	35 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	
40	Saran	...	13 0	13 8	20 0	20 8	20 0	33 0	7 12	7 8	11 0	11 0	11 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	
41	Champaran	...	W	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 8	12 8	12 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	
42	Monghyr	...	14 7	16 8	31 0	32 0	25 2	37 8	9 4	10 8	10 8	12 0	14 7	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	
43	Bhagalpore	...	X Y	13 14 14 0	17 11 to 20 0	23 0	21 7	18 16	14 8	10 11	20 3	15 3	18 14	31 7	...	...	...	...	...	
44	Purneah	...	14 0 to 20 0	16 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 23 0	...	...	...	14 0 to 20 0	16 0	25 0	22 0 to 23 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	
45	Mulda	...	16 0	16 0	18 0	35 0	32 0	46 0	17 0	17 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	23 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	...	
46	Sonthal Pergannahs	...	Z	13 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	
CHHISA.																				
47	Outla.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48	Poorbe	...	14 7	14 7	17 1	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	14 7	11 13	11 13	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	
49	Balnore	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	
CHOTA NAGPORE.																				
South-Western Frontier Agency.																				
50	Hazareebagh	...	Z1	16 0	17 0	21 0	...	24 0	...	11 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	
51	Lohardugga	...	Z2	14 0	14 0	20 0	17 0	18 0	30 0	16 0	10 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	
52	Singbhoom	...	...	20 0	19 0	26 0	30 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	40 0	...	...	...	...	
53	Mandhoorn	...	Z3	14 0	14 0	18 0	32 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	

• Return not received

Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 11 to 14 seers, and common rice 14 to 16 seers.

R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 13 to 16 seers, and common rice 17 to 21 seers.

S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 18 to 18½ seers, barley 27 to 29 seers, common rice 12½ to 19 seers, and gram 31 to 32½ seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 14½ seers, barley 17 to 19 seers, best rice 9 seers, common rice 11 to 12½ seers, and gram 18 to 20 seers.

U In Madhoochance the prices are:—Wheat 20 seers, barley 28 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 18 seers, lesser millets 27 seers, maize or Indian-corn 27 seers, and gram 19 seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 24 to 25 seers, best rice 9 to 12 seers, common rice 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 26 seers, and gram 20½ to 23 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1877.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIRROOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8	9 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10	0 13	0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 0	Noakhully.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	18 8	...	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	200 0	7 4	8 6	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	10 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8	131 Tipperah.
BEHAR.																		
...	...	36 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	41 0	22 0	29 0	28 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	80 0	24 0	0	24 0	24 0	35 0	23 8	24 8	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Siya.
19 0	19 0	31 0	20 0	19 8	28 0	...	...	32 0	18 8	19 8	31 0	160 0	180 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Mahabadi.
...	...	...	25 12	24 0	38 8	23 8	24 0	44 0	17 8	19 8	28 12	170 0	170 0	108 0	8 0	0	7 14	Durbhanga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 8	21 4	42 8	17 0	17 0	27 0	180 0	100 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Muzaffarpore.
18 8	20 0	37 0	20 8	20 0	36 0	18 0	18 8	37 0	18 0	18 4	20 8	160 0	100 0	100 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Saran.
...	...	...	...	...	38 0	21 0	20 0	40 0	17 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 12	Chumpran.
...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	25 2	43 0	18 9	18 0	36 7	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	21 7	23 0	36 12	21 7	21 7	26 12	105 3	151 0	151 8	8 13	8 3	8 13	Bhagalpoore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	18 0	18 0	26 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	33 0	32 0	50 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	120 0	130 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Malda.
...	...	...	...	...	...	37 0	35 0	35 0	18 0	19 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Perghe.
ORISSA.																		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 12	17 1	21 0	105 0	105 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	13 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	7 8	7 8	0 4	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-Western Frontier Agency.																		
...	...	...	37 0	42 0	21 0	24 0	34 0	21 0	31 0	25 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazardehagh.
...	...	...	38 0	36 0	35 0	...	30 0	28 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 0	36 0	30 0	320 0	320 0	330 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	64 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom.

- W In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13½ to 16½ seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 7½ to 13 seers, common rice 12½ to 16 seers, lesser millets 22 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 22½ seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
- X In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 23 seers, barley (at Banka) 35 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17½ to 27 seers, murwa 33 to 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Banka) 28 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers.
- Y In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13½ to 16 seers, barley 20 to 30 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 24 to 37½ seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.
- Z In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 32½ seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, lesser millets 30 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 seers, and gram 18 to 27½ seers.
- Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 32½ seers, best rice 19 seers, common rice 16 to 17 seers, lesser millets 30 to 32 seers, maize or Indian-corn 25 seers, and gram 18 to 27½ seers.
- Z2 At Daltongunge the prices on the 13th instant were:—Wheat 17 seers, best rice 14½ seers, common rice 17 seers, and makai 30 seers; at Lohardugga the prices on the 5th were:—Wheat 15 seers, best rice 23 seers, and common rice 25 seers.
- Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers, and gram 12 to 15 seers.

Published for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,  
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.



## WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULWUSH MILLARY-CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
1	Calcutta ...	3 4 0	3 2 0	...	2 3 0	1 12 0	...	5 4 0	5 0 0	...	3 4 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	...
2	Seraingango ...	4 8 0	4 4 0	...	...	...	...	4 8 0	4 8 0	...	2 6 0	2 2 0	...	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 2 0	3 4 0	...	1 3 0	1 0 0	...	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	2 3 0	2 4 0	...	...	...	...
4	Narsingunge..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	2 2 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	6 0 0	...	2 3 0	2 3 0	...	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	3 3 0	2 1 0	...	1 10 0	1 9 0	...	3 0 0	3 8 0	...	2 7 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0	3 3 2	...	2 7 6	2 6 7	...	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	...
9	Cuttack.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

\* Return not received.

CALCUTTA, \*

The 25th December 1877.

in the undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 15th December 1877.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET— CHOLU, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.			GRAM.			FIRKWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
2 3 0 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	2 4 0 12 0	...	...	2 6 0 2 7 0	...	...	0 8 0 0 0 0	...	...	4 0 0 0 0 0	...	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0 3 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 0 4 7 0	...	...	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0 2 15 0	...	...	0 6 0 0 0 0	...	...	4 0 0 4 6 0	...	...	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 0 2 14 0	...	...	0 0 0 0 0 0	...	...	4 4 0 4 4 3	...	...	Narailgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0 1 13 0	...	...	1 13 0 1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	0 0 8	...	...	4 14 0	...	...	Balamore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0 2 20	...	...	0 4 0 0 4 0	...	...	3 12 0 3 12 0	...	...	Pooros.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

A. MAUCKENZIE,  
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

## Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 3rd to 8th Dec. 1877.	Rain from 8th to 15th Dec. 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.	REMARKS.
			Inches.	Inches.	Inches. Up to date.	
<b>BENGAL.</b>						
<b>BURDWAN.</b>	<b>WESTERN DISTRICTS.</b>	Burdwan	0.06	0.03	50.40	15th Dec.
		Cutwa	0.10	Nil	52.70	ditto
		Culna	Nil	ditto	53.12	ditto
		Bood. Bood	0.20	ditto	47.41	ditto
		Raneegunge	0.13	ditto	58.73	ditto
		Jehanabad	Nil	ditto	79.34	ditto
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0.10	0.02	54.03	ditto
		Sooree	0.18	0.12	57.15	ditto
	Beerbhoom	Hotanpore	0.16	0.10	57.74	ditto
		Roy pore	0.00	Nil	53.48	ditto
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	ditto	45.95	ditto
		Tumlook	ditto	ditto	43.80	ditto
	Ghatal	Ghatal	ditto	ditto	53.81	ditto
		Contain...	0.08	ditto	75.52	ditto
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Not recd.	Not recd.	64.99	1st Dec.
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	64.97	15th Dec.
<b>PRESDIDENTY.</b>	<b>CENTRAL DISTRICTS.</b>	Howrah	0.01	0.01	61.80	ditto
		Maheshtreka	Nil	Not recd.	61.65	8th Dec.
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0.10	Nil	74.64	15th Dec.
		Calcutta	Nil	0.02	61.24	ditto
		Alipore ... { Dispensary	ditto	0.05	64.80	ditto
		Alipore ... { Jail	ditto	Nil	63.63	ditto
		Banseehat	ditto	ditto	60.19	ditto
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	58.23	ditto
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	60.71	ditto
		Barripore	ditto	ditto	72.67	ditto
		Satkhira	ditto	ditto	75.16	ditto
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	57.43	ditto
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	54.93	ditto
		Kishunghur	ditto	0.07	60.76	ditto
		Bongong	ditto	Nil	76.77	ditto
		Bickerpore	ditto	0.14	73.81	ditto
		Cheondanga	ditto	Nil	74.15	ditto
<b>RAJSHAHY.</b>	Jumore	Koochitca	ditto	0.12	90.60	ditto
		Ranaghat	ditto	Nil	64.24	ditto
		Jessore	ditto	ditto	68.14	ditto
		Narail	ditto	0.06	71.98	ditto
		Khondra	ditto	Nil	73.02	ditto
	Moorshedabad	Jhenida	ditto	ditto	74.25	ditto
		Bagirhat	ditto	ditto	77.44	ditto
		Magoorah	0.02	0.06	81.31	ditto
		Berhampore	0.10	0.10	63.16	ditto
		Rampore Haut	0.00	0.10	80.80	ditto
	Dinagopore	Lalbagh	0.09	Nil	64.27	ditto
		Jungypore	0.15	0.22	62.41	ditto
		Azingunge	0.05	Nil	63.46	ditto
		Lalgaolia	0.10	0.15	54.71	ditto
		Kandee	0.14	Nil	62.41	ditto
<b>COOCH BEHAR.</b>	Rajshahye	Dinagopore	Nil	ditto	68.71	ditto
		Raizunge	ditto	0.06	58.66	ditto
		Maldah	0.02	0.07	73.49	ditto
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	54.11	ditto
		Bauleah	0.12	0.13	77.63	ditto
	Bogra	Natore	0.21	Nil	80.71	ditto
		Rungpore	Nil	0.02	90.96	ditto
		Bhabanigunge	ditto	Nil	64.86	ditto
		Kusgram	ditto	0.20	80.48	ditto
		Bagdogra	ditto	0.18	24.21	ditto ...
	Pubna	Bogra	0.08	0.22	75.23	ditto
		Herpore	0.23	0.23	78.51	ditto
		Nowkhilla	0.08	0.24	75.75	ditto
		Panchabibi	Nil	Nil	54.88	ditto
		Halulya	ditto	ditto	64.61	ditto ...
	Darjeeling	Pubna	0.05	0.06	98.41	ditto
		Serajgunge	0.09	Nil	78.37	ditto
		Darjeeling... { Telegraph Office	ditto	0.60	96.59	ditto
		Darjeeling... { Hospital	ditto	0.60	105.64	ditto
		Julpigoree	ditto	0.13	94.38	ditto
	Cooch Behar Tribu- tary Staffs.	Modah	ditto	0.23	97.28	ditto
		Buxa—Civil Surgeon's Office	ditto	Not recd.	185.38	8th Dec.
		Titalya	ditto	ditto	88.08	ditto
		Cooch Behar	ditto	0.10	107.48	ditto
						Not recorded 3rd June to 3rd November.
						Not recorded 9th to 15th September.

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 2nd to 8th Dec. 1877.	Rain from 8th to 15th Decem-ber 1877.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
BENGAL.—continued.								
Dacca.	EASTERN DIS-TRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.		1877.		
		Dacca ... {	Telegraph Office...	0.02	0.02	85.26	8th Dec.	
			Hospital ...	0.03	Nil	87.96	ditto	
		Moonsheegunge ...	Nil	ditto	125.78	ditto		
		Manickgunge ...	0.12	0.09	80.37	ditto		
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore ...	0.04	0.09	90.42	ditto		
		Gualanda ...	0.15	Nil	88.51	ditto		
		Madaripore ...	Nil	ditto	90.11	ditto		
	Backergunge	Burrisal ...	ditto	ditto	88.01	ditto		
		Perazepore ...	ditto	ditto	91.39	ditto		
		Patookhally ...	ditto	ditto	104.31	ditto		
		Bhoia ...	ditto	ditto	95.82	ditto	From 15th February 1877.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh ...	0.09	0.19	111.86	ditto		
		Jamalpore ...	Nil	0.50	89.34	ditto		
		Atia ...	ditto	Nil	88.65	ditto		
		Kishoregunge ...	0.02	0.03	95.13	ditto		
	CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Chittagong {	Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	111.90	15th Dec.
			Jail ...	ditto	ditto	124.98	ditto	
			Cox's Bazar ...	ditto	ditto	148.52	ditto	
Nonkhally		Nonkhally ...	ditto	ditto	122.47	ditto		
		Fenry ...	ditto	ditto	128.67	ditto		
Tipperah		Comilla ...	ditto	ditto	103.70	ditto		
		Brakmanbarah ...	ditto	ditto	91.29	ditto		
Chittagong Tracts.		Hill Rangamator Hill...	ditto	ditto	133.06	ditto		
		Sungoo ...	ditto	ditto	83.87	ditto		
		Hill Tipperah ...	ditto	ditto	83.87	ditto		
BENAR.		Patna ... {	Patna ...	ditto	ditto	31.12	ditto	
	Behar ...		ditto	ditto	43.24	ditto		
	Barh ...		ditto	ditto	40.10	ditto		
	Dinapore ... {		Jail	ditto	Not recd.	21.42	8th Dec.	
	Gya ... {	Cantonment...	ditto	Nil	23.18	15th Dec.		
		Gya ...	ditto	ditto	43.61	ditto		
		Nowdah ...	ditto	0.08	45.69	ditto	Not recorded 18th to 24th Septem-ber.	
		Aurangabad ...	ditto	0.02	27.97	ditto	Not recorded 12th January and 6th to 10th February.	
	Shahabad	Jaunabad ...	ditto	Not recd.	20.73	8th Dec.		
		Arrah ...	ditto	0.20	28.57	15th Dec.		
		Basrah ...	ditto	0.11	20.60	ditto		
		Buxar ...	ditto	0.10	22.30	ditto		
	Muzafferpore	Bhuzoonh ...	ditto	Nil	20.90	ditto	Not received 10th to 25th August.	
		Muzafferpore ...	ditto	ditto	27.38	ditto		
		Hojepore ...	Not recd.	Not recd.	10.35	27th Oct.		
		Sectamarhee ...	Nil	0.12	34.49	15th Dec.		
	Durbhanga	Durbhanga ...	ditto	0.20	53.04	ditto		
		Mudhoobanra ...	ditto	0.10	48.59	ditto		
		Tajpore ...	ditto	Not recd.	32.14	8th Dec.		
	Sarun	Chupra ...	ditto	Nil	26.69	15th Dec.		
		Sowan ...	ditto	0.07	31.45	ditto		
	Champaran	Motiharee ...	ditto	Not recd.	27.31	8th Dec.		
		Letlinh ...	ditto	ditto	35.11	ditto		
Segowtie ...		ditto	ditto	37.28	ditto			
Monghyr	Monghyr ...	ditto	ditto	39.18	ditto			
	Bogomara ...	ditto	ditto	33.05	ditto			
	Jainpore ...	ditto	ditto	33.77	ditto			
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ...	ditto	0.13	51.18	15th Dec.			
	Sopool ...	ditto	0.30	44.01	ditto			
	Madadhpore ...	ditto	Nil	50.69	ditto			
	Banka ...	ditto	0.05	45.45	ditto			
	Sambura ...	ditto	Nil	40.40	ditto			
Purneah	Purneah ...	ditto	0.19	55.51	ditto			
	Kisengunge ...	ditto	0.10	65.94	ditto			
	Arrareah ...	ditto	0.15	61.10	ditto			
	Nya Doomka ...	0.11	0.10	63.34	ditto			
Sonthal Pergunahs...	Rajnehal ...	Nil	Nil	55.30	ditto			
	Deoghar ...	ditto	ditto	55.24	ditto			
	Godda ...	ditto	0.02	44.09	ditto			

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	STATIONS.	Rain from 8th Dec. 1877.	Rain from 8th to 15th Decem-ber 1877.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1877.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack... { Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	38.40	15th Dec.	
		... { Hospital	ditto	ditto	41.13	ditto	
		Jajpore	ditto	ditto	53.55	ditto	
		Kendraparah	ditto	ditto	50.08	ditto	
		Jagatsingpore	ditto	ditto	37.45	ditto	
	Poonce	False Point	ditto	ditto	50.20	ditto	
		Poonce	ditto	ditto	35.15	ditto	
		Khurdah	ditto	ditto	42.57	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore—Collector's Office	ditto	ditto	60.72	ditto	
		Bhadrack	0.17	ditto	55.98	ditto	
		Julusore	Nil	0.20	60.11	ditto	
		Sorah	ditto	Nil	54.83	ditto	
		Chandibally	ditto	ditto	54.34	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mohala.	Sambalpore	0.10	Not read.	66.90	8th Dec.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENT.						
	Hasareebagh	Hasareebagh... { Jail	0.03	0.36	44.74	15th Dec.	
		... { Dispensary	0.02	0.24	46.39	ditto	
	Loharduggs	Paghamba	Nil	0.30	45.37	ditto	
		Kanchi	0.13	0.03	58.47	ditto	
	Singhbhum	Palamow	Nil	0.50	49.63	ditto	
		Chyabansa	0.21	0.04	67.76	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	0.16	Nil	61.53	ditto	
		Gorindpore	0.06	0.20	47.38	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJA- CENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	Nil	0.62	156.57	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	0.11	Not read.	82.51	8th Dec.	
		Gohaghat	Nil	ditto	72.57	ditto	
		Jorhat	ditto	ditto	72.16	ditto	
		Deopara	Not read.	ditto	82.41	ditto	
		Hattie Pootie	ditto	ditto	78.15	ditto	
		Mazongah	ditto	ditto	63.40	ditto	
		Nazra	ditto	ditto	67.40	ditto	
		Suntook	ditto	ditto	83.38	ditto	
		Charideo	ditto	ditto	77.71	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	141.41	15th Dec.	
	Rajpootana	Alwar	ditto	2.05	5.20	ditto	
		Jaipur	0.18	0.18	10.01	ditto	
		Sambhar	0.10	Nil	9.39	ditto	

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,  
The 22nd December 1877.

## Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 16th to 22nd Dec. 1877.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	HYGROMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind.		Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity.			
ATPORE.	Dec. 16th	10	30.133	30.155	65.8	56.7	50	NW by N	5.3			b
	16	16	30.078	30.098	71.0	58.1	32	N by W	0.0			b
	17th	10	30.141	30.163	60.0	57.2	57	N by W	8.0			b
	16	16	30.093	30.025	70.9	57.0	37	NW	9.2		C	b
	18th	10	30.119	30.141	60.2	57.2	54	N	0.0			b
	18	18	29.989	29.991	75.8	60.2	37	NW	6.0			b
	19th	10	30.051	30.072	70.7	59.0	40	NW	2.0		CS, CK	b
	18	18	29.939	29.991	77.7	62.4	39	NW	6.2		CK	b
	20th	10	30.092	30.114	74.3	65.0	61	NW by N	3.3			b
	18	18	29.961	29.983	80.0	61.8	41	W by N	8.3		C, CS	b
SAVONR ISLAND.	21st	10	30.104	30.126	69.0	61.1	05	NW	2.3		CK	b
	18	18	29.975	29.997	74.2	59.0	38	NW by W	5.0			b
	22nd	10	30.100	30.131	65.8	59.0	65	N by W	2.3			b
	18	18	29.976	29.998	73.0	60.0	42	NW	4.8			b
	Dec. 16th	10	30.130	30.136	69	60	56	NNW	0.0			b, y
	16	16	29.795	29.981	71	60	40	N	12.3			b, m
	17th	10	30.120	30.135	70	59	48	N	6.1			b, m
	18	18	30.003	30.009	73	61	40	N	15.0			b, m
	18th	10	30.112	30.118	68	61	65	N	7.7			b
	18	18	29.977	29.983	76	62	41	N	7.1			b, m
CHITTAGONG.	18th	10	30.078	30.084	72	65	67	NW	6.0			b, m
	18	18	29.932	29.938	81	66	42	NNW	5.4		CK	b, m
	20th	10	30.041	30.047	74	68	72	NNW	3.2			b, m
	18	18	29.900	29.906	82	71	50	W	6.8			b, m
	21st	10	30.096	30.103	72	64	62	N	5.5			b, m
	18	18	29.977	29.983	75	63	48	N	8.8		CK	b, m
	22nd	10	30.111	30.117	69	63	70	NW	6.0		CK	b, m
	18	18	29.974	29.980	74	63	61	NNW	8.2			b, m
	Dec. 16th	10	29.982	30.077	71	64	66	N	3.0			b, m
	17th	10	29.987	30.082	68	63	74	N	5.3			b, m
AKTAR.	18th	10	29.985	30.082	60	60	100	NE	2.1		K, FK	b, m
	10th	10	29.960	30.064	71	66	76	N	2.7			b, m
	20th	10	29.970	30.064	70	69	69	NE	3.7			b, v
	21st	10	29.970	30.074	71	65	77	NNW	3.7			b, m
	22nd	10	30.092	30.097	70	60	53	calm	2.0			b, m
	Dec. 16th	10	30.046	30.088	77	69	65	N	2.4			b
	17th	10	30.055	30.077	75	69	78	N	2.2			b
	18th	10	30.008	30.090	73	66	67	NE	1.2			
	10th	10	30.041	30.093	71	61	66	NW	1.2		C	
	20th	10	30.024	30.047	70	70	61	NW	1.6		C	
CUTTACK.	21st	10	30.003	30.085	75	67	61	NW	3.8			b
	22nd	10	30.083	30.105	76	70	73	N	2.8		C	
	Dec. 16th	10	30.067	30.150	75	59	33	NE	1.4		C	
	17th	10	30.048	30.131	75	64	62	NE	0.4		C	
	18th	10	30.052	30.136	74	62	47	E NE	0.8		C	
	10th	10	30.064	30.087	75	65	58	WNW	0.5		C	
	20th	10	30.026	30.100	81	68	48	NNE	1.2			b
	21st	10	30.014	30.097	77	64	40	NE	1.1			b
	22nd	10	30.036	30.119	76	61	40	E NE	1.6			b
	Dec. 16th	10	30.113	30.128	76	63	48	NE	4.2		C, CS	b
FAIR FORT.	17th	10	30.116	30.133	75	62	44	E NE	4.2		C	b
	18th	10	30.121	30.137	73	63	51	E NE	4.2		C	b
	10th	10	30.041	30.096	75	64	52	NNE	2.2			b
	20th	10	30.081	30.098	78	60	61	NE	2.4		C	b
	21st	10	30.085	30.100	76	71	77	NNE	2.6		C	b
	22nd	10	30.115	30.131	74	65	59	NE	4.8			b
	Dec. 16th	10	30.067	30.089	80	71	69	E NE	2.8			b
	17th	10	30.060	30.081	80	68	44	N E by N	2.0			b
	18th	10	30.072	30.104	78	69	61	E NE	3.3			b
	10th	10	30.072	30.101	78	67	64	E SE	1.6			b
VIZAGAPATAM.	20th	10	30.083	30.095	79	67	61	NW	1.5			b
	21st	10	30.059	30.091	80	69	55	SE by S	0.9			b
	22nd	10	30.059	30.091	80	73	70	E	1.1			b
	Dec. 15th	10	30.060	30.070	83	76	75	NE by N	1.5			b
	16	16	29.947	29.970	83	74	63	NE by N	1.4			b
	10th	10	30.037	30.090	84	76	61	NE	1.5			b
	18	18	29.930	29.959	81	72	67	NE by N	1.5			b
	17th	10	30.054	30.077	83	75	67	E NE	1.6			cloudy
	10	10	29.933	29.956	81	73	67	NE	1.0			cloudy
	18th	10	30.053	30.074	84	76	64	NE by N	1.4			cloudy
MADRAS.	16	16	29.901	29.984	85	76	67	NE	1.1			cloudy
	10	10	30.072	30.085	84	74	60	NE by N	1.3			b
	18	18	29.966	29.992	83	73	60	NE by N	1.8			b, c
	20th	10	30.078	30.101	80	73	70	NNE	2			b
	16	16	29.959	30.063	83	73	60	NE by N	1.0			b, c
	21st	10	30.075	30.098	84	74	60	NNE	8			b, c
	18	18	29.964	29.987	82	73	63	NE by E	1.0			b, c
	Dec. 16th	10	29.968	29.949	79	75	80	N	11.8	0.10		b
	17th	10	29.885	29.927	80	77	87	SE	6.9	0.10	C	b
	18th	10	29.903	30.004	82	77	79	N by W	2.9	0.20	C	b
COLOMBO.	19th	10	29.931	29.977	79	76	87	N by E	8.8	0.50	C	b
	20th	10	29.928	29.967	81	78	78	N	8.6			b
	21st	10	29.943	29.984	83	75	71	N	1.1			b
	22nd	10	29.925	29.966	80	78	70	E by N	8.2			b

\* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

J. ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,  
The 22nd December 1877.

# Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of October 1877. N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	BAROMETER.			RADIATION THERMOMETER.							TEMPERATURE OF AIR.					VAPOUR TENSION.			HUMIDITY.		RAIN-FALL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	Height above sea-level.	Mean of		Above max. in shade.	Solar.		Gross Nocturnal.		Below min. in shade.	Mean of max.		Mean of min.	Mean of		Mean.	From minimum.	10 hours.	10 hours.	Mean.	From minimum.		10 hours.	16 hours.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
		10 hours.	16 hours.		Day.	Night.	Min.	Max.		Day.	Night.		10 hours.	16 hours.										10 hours.	16 hours.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Seaboard	339	29.831	29.896	29.882	131	145.2	0.7	13th	153.1	67.1	3.0	26th	60.1	84.6	15.4	68.1	76.9	76.1	76.9	6.29	24th	62.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9	82.9</

CALCUTTA—OCTOBER 1877.									
Mean barometric pressure of 24 years	29.833	Mean temperature of 24 years	81.6	Mean humidity of 24 years	79	Mean rainfall of 49 years	5.53		
	...		...		...		...		
	...		...		...		...		
	...		...		...		...		
Ratio ditto of 1877	29.921	Ratio ditto of 1877	79.1	Ratio ditto of 1877	82	Actual fall of 1877	1.83		
Excess in 1877	0.088	Defect in 1877	2.4	Excess in 1877	3	Defect in 1877	3.91		
JOHN ELIOT,									
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.									

CALCUTTA,	
29th and December 1877	

*Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table reduced to sea-level, with Anemometric Result and Cloud Observations.*

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND.										Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean clouds.
			North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.			
Saugor ...	29.973	70.8	...	14	29	2	3	5	2	...	...	7	50 N 27° E	41.1	8.23
Gampara ...	946	78.1	2	1	13	11	...	9	...	3	...	25	38 S 79° E	44.9	3.03
Darjeeling ...	...	...	1	2	...	4	10	17	11	8	...	...	57 S 43° W	...	5.58
Purneah ...	938	78.0	4	5	22	4	1	7	17	2	...	...	8 N 88° E	38.5	2.58
Durbhanga ...	816	78.4	...	3	15	4	2	10	21	7	...	...	22 S 70° W	57.8	4.13
Patna ...	930	80.4	...	2	20	5	3	1	18	2	...	2	23 S 72° E	24.6	5.08
Gya ...	933	81.4	3	16	3	13	1	9	2	12	...	3	15 N 47° E	50.2	5.32
Hanareebazh ...	954	70.8	5	2	6	11	3	4	9	23	...	...	27 N 57° W	123.6	5.31
Berhampore ...	936	70.4	7	10	14	4	1	4	10	12	...	...	20 N 20° E	63.4	5.73
Burdwan ...	934	81.2	13	15	6	4	8	3	4	8	...	1	29 N 25° E	44.8	3.88
Jessore ...	935	80.5	8	9	5	12	10	4	5	9	...	...	9 S 81° E	38.6	3.85
Dacca ...	933	82.2	5	1	2	11	6	3	1	3	1	30	15 S 30° E	53.6	4.35
Silchar ...	989	79.1	3	8	6	1	...	3	4	4	...	33	15 N 22° E	32.2	2.10
Chittagong ...	945	80.2	2	7	9	5	0	7	10	5	...	10	7 S 14° W	62.8	4.25
Dumagree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Alipore ...	943	70.1	23	13	8	5	20	13	21	20	...	...	22 N 58° W	74.5	3.89
Saugor Island ...	922	82.1	14	18	10	9	23	24	9	16	...	1	9 S 45° W	139.3	4.30
Cattack ...	930	83.1	9	12	8	3	7	8	9	3	...	3	8 N 21° E	44.8	5.11
Falae Point ...	930	83.4	5	11	3	8	12	10	2	4	2	39	11 S 26° E	...	2.07
Vizagapatam ...	933	85.0	2	4	34	32	21	6	21	5	...	...	40 S 30° E	38.0	4.41
Madras ...	940	81.7	6	9	17	14	10	6	...	...	...	...	51 S 68° E	133.1	5.00
Akyab ...	933	81.6	2	6	15	8	8	7	8	9	...	...	15 S 43° E	61.4	5.16
Port Blair ...	943	80.1	4	5	8	1	2	9	25	9	...	...	42 N 70° W	...	0.00
Yancoory ...	954	80.1	...	3	2	11	...	27	14	5	...	...	53 S 40° W	121.3	0.88
Coorkee ...	934	78.5	...	1	2	20	7	3	1	14	...	14	21 S 17° E	50.4	3.10
Allahabad ...	919	80.2	4	10	6	1	2	4	3	6	...	26	17 N 21° E	34.1	3.40

## NOTE.

**Barometric Pressure.**—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page, by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 18. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Captain Allan Cunningham's table, "Prof. papers on Indian Engineering, No. CXIII." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

**Temperature.**—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 18 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

**Wind Resultant.**—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

**Cloud.**—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month which will show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

JOHN ELIOT, M.A.,

*Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,  
The 22nd December 1877.



## Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 16th to 22nd December 1877.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure; barometer at 32° F. ab.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1877.		☉	Inches.	☉	☉	☉	☉	☉	Inches.	☉	%			Inches.	
Dec.	16th	135.5	30.051	61.1	74.9	24.9	50.0	54.4	0.336	48.0	62	N W by N and N N W.	117	Nil	Partially cloudy in the morning, day and night clear f and w.
"	17th	128.1	.062	60.5	72.8	24.8	50.2	54.4	.345	48.8	65	N N W and N W by N.	112	"	Partially cloudy till evening night clear ☉ at 6-20 p.m., f and w.
"	18th	133.6	.036	62.7	76.6	24.1	52.4	56.2	.367	50.4	64	N W by N and N N W.	101	"	Chiefly clear f & w.
"	19th	145.6	.001	65.6	78.9	25.6	53.4	58.0	.410	53.4	85	N W.	6	"	Partially cloudy till afternoon, evening and night clear f and w.
"	20th	137.1	.017	67.0	80.7	23.6	57.2	61.9	.475	57.5	70	N W & N by W.	93	"	Chiefly clear f & w.
"	21st	135.8	.034	64.8	77.7	23.3	54.4	58.0	.391	52.2	63	Till 3 p.m. W through N W, till midnight N W by N through N. W.	107	"	Partially cloudy ☉ at 8 p.m. f & w.
"	22nd	134.7	.031	61.1	74.4	22.5	51.9	56.2	.387	51.8	71	N W by N and N W.	66	"	Clear f and w.

The mean pressure of the seven days ...

Inches.

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 20 years ...

30.033

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

☉

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 20 years ...

63.4

The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days ...

67.6

The maximum temperature during the seven days ...

30.7

The mean relative humidity during the seven days ...

80.7

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years ...

66

The total fall of rain from 16th to 22nd December ...

Inches.

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years ...

Nil.

The total fall from 1st January to 22nd, December ...

0.01

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years ...

61.13

The mean pressure, temperature, &amp;c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h.

65.59

and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard (Newman No. 86) formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

w dew, f foggy, ☉ lunar corona.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,  
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,  
The 22nd December 1877.

## Reports of Fluctuation of Traffic on the East Indian Railway for the Month of November 1877.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPORE, THE 12TH DECEMBER 1877.

*Remarks on Traffic of East Indian Railway for four weeks ending 24th November 1877.*

The approximate figures for the period are as follow:—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total.
	Nos.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1877	546,788	8,48,284	52,80,395	21,91,916	30,40,190
1876	493,826	8,06,732	48,95,183	19,62,719	27,59,451
Increase	52,962	41,552	3,85,212	2,09,197	2,60,739
Decrease					

In merchandize traffic the increase is also considerable, looking at the nature of the traffic doing in November 1876, when the pressure of the famine in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies had begun to be felt. The main changes are—

Increases.			
Coal.	Hides.	Piece-goods.	Ten.
Cotton twist.	Indigo.	Seeds.	Tobacco.
Fruits.	Lac.	Spelter.	

Decreases.			
Cotton.	Gunny.	Opium.	Salt.
Government stores.	Jaggree.	Foreign railway material.	Saltpetre.
			Sugar.

Grain cannot be ranked under either head and must be treated separately.

Increases.		Mds.	Rs.
Coal—Upward	...	2,08,196	1,19,291
Downward	...	24,728	4,376
Total	...	2,32,924	1,23,667

It will be seen that for upwards coal, the earning is more than double that of November 1876, the increase is almost entirely in the traffic from Kurburballi.

The increase in the down traffic is not large, but is still satisfactory.

Cotton twist	...	Mds.	Rs.
Piece-goods	...	5,360	7,274
	...	59,103	63,300

There was a heavy decrease in September as compared with 1876, the state of exchange and of stocks up-country governs the despatches a good deal, and the fluctuations (over short periods) are often large.

Hides ... Mds. 29,192 Rs. 29,912

The demand for export keeps up, and fair prices are bringing down considerable quantities of hides from the North-Western Provinces.

Indigo ... Mds. 7,674 Rs. 11,243

This is mainly from the North-Western Provinces, whence the season's supply is coming forward rather early this year.

Lac ... Mds. 2,518 Rs. 3,868

This is not a large increase, and is mainly in the raw material; prices in Europe are very low, and little trade in shell-lac or dye is going on.

Seeds ... Mds. 2,21,145 Rs. 73,835

This very large increase lies mainly with the traffic from two stations, Patna and Cawnpore, to Howrah.

Tobacco ... Mds. 7,852 Rs. 3,207

A good deal of tobacco has come in from the Purneah district by our Carrigola ferry.

### DECREASES.

Cotton ... Mds. 29,814 Rs. 51,521

The export trade is still only 300 bales of cotton were sent into Howrah during the month.

There is scarcely anything doing either in the local cotton trade; and I fear there is little to be expected this season, after the prolonged drought in the cotton-growing districts, owing to which I am told, on good authority, the crop is "already exhausted" and prices higher in Agra than in Calcutta.

Government stores—

Commissionariat Beer	...	Mds.	Rs.
Ordnance stores	...	12,737	18,331
	...	15,121	32,181

There was a good deal of camp equipage (which is classed as "ordnance stores") going up to Delhi last year for the Imperial Assemblage. There were also large despatches of ammunition from Calcutta to Luckhiana and Cawnpore.

Gunny ... Mds. 27,785 Rs. 30,674

This will be explained by the position of the grain traffic referred to further on in this report.

Jaggree ... Mds. 9,194 Rs. 1,309

This decrease lies with the exports from Cawnpore, and is due to the failure of the cane crop.

Salt ... Mds. 22,345 Rs. 926

This is a decrease of about 6 per cent. in weight, with scarcely any alteration in the amount earned.

There was a considerable increase in the weight received from the Rajpootana State Railway *via* Delhi, but this was more than covered by decrease in the traffic from and *via* Agra.

The weight sent up from Howrah was also 400 tons short of 1876, though with a slightly increased earning—

Saltpetre ... Mds. 21,748 Rs. 6,659

The increase in November 1876 over 1875 in this staple was maunds 22,303 Rs. 7,935, so that this month still compares favourably with 1875—

Sugar ... Mds. 64,186 Rs. 24,507

This decrease is attributable to failure of crop in Oudh and in Rohilkund, and the depletion of stocks owing to the very heavy export there has been this year.

The price has risen materially and this now checks export.

We have now to deal with the grain traffic which shows:—

	Increases.		Decreases.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Rice	...	...	...	...
Wheat	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	...	...	...
Other grains	...	...	...	...
Pulses	...	...	...	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,460</b>	<b>2,70,721</b>	<b>21,596</b>	<b>2,24,100</b>

or, on the whole, a decrease in weight carried of only 480 tons, while the earnings have increased by nearly Rs. 50,000.

**Rice.**—In November 1876 there was a very exceptional demand in Calcutta for export to Madras; 16,500 tons went into Howrah alone.

Rohilkund was then exporting rice (through Allyghur) to Rajpootana, whereas Rohilkund is now importing food-grain.

At the same time our stations between Mirzapore and Cawnpore were sending rice to Bombay and other western stations owing to the scarcity there. 2,000 tons were thus sent with a short lead over the main line.

The absence or diminution of these three exceptional forms of short lead traffic will account for an earning only 12½ per cent. less than last year, with a reduction of 40 per cent. in weight.

The rice traffic from the loop line is tending upwards just now; this involves the use of covered wagons, and so busy is our stock that we are quite unable to meet the demands on it.

There is no doubt that with a fuller wagon supply we could have carried much more rice last month than we did, although not as much as last year.

**Wheat.**—The decrease in this staple will be readily understood.

In November 1876 about 4,000 tons went to Bombay and 11,000 to Calcutta for shipment, and the provinces which sent the bulk of it have since narrowly escaped (if they have escaped) serious scarcity.

The prospects of the wheat crop of next season in the North-West, Oudh, and the Punjab are still doubtful.

If the "Christmas rains" fall in sufficient abundance so as to fill tanks and wells, the necessary irrigation being practicable, a good crop may be expected, but all depends on this.

**Other Grains and Pulses** have increased from 24,000 tons in 1876 to nearly 46,000 tons, and this in the face of the very heavy traffic in these staples to the famine districts in Bombay and Madras in November 1876, when over 15,000 tons passed Jubbulpore in that direction.

In the month under notice, there was almost a panic in the markets of the North-West; prices rose rapidly, and an enormous quantity of the cheaper grains and pulses was poured in from all quarters, from the Punjab, from Behar, from the Jubbulpore line and the Nerbudda Valley.

A steady flow of traffic still continues from the Punjab into Rohilkund (via Allyghur) and a still larger one into Cawnpore, and into Oudh through Cawnpore.

The train mileage for the period has been:—

	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.
1877	182,391	434,288	616,679
1876	179,077	373,161	552,238
<b>Increase</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>61,127</b>	<b>64,451</b>
<b>Decrease</b>			

#### Earnings per train mile.

	Coaching. Rs. A. P.	Goods. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
1877	4 10 5	5 0 9	4 14 11
1876	4 8 1	5 5 0	5 0 10
<b>Increase</b>	<b>0 3 4</b>		
<b>Decrease</b>		<b>0 4 3</b>	<b>0 1 11</b>

#### Jubbulpore Line Traffic.

The earnings of the Jubbulpore line are:—

	Coaching.		Goods.		Total. Rs.
	Nos.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
1877	31,107	1,00,939	5,36,048	1,25,941	2,36,878
1876	27,406	97,285	9,85,071	2,41,000	3,38,286
<b>Increase</b>	<b>3,701</b>	<b>3,654</b>			
<b>Decrease</b>			<b>4,49,029</b>	<b>1,05,059</b>	<b>1,01,412</b>

The coaching traffic shows a slight increase; but the merchandise traffic of course compares unfavourably with the very exceptional corresponding period of 1876, when the "Famine" traffic was going on vigorously, as also the export of wheat from Bombay.

In November 1876 nearly 24,000 tons of edible grain alone passed Jubbulpore towards Bombay, and most of this travelled over the whole length of the Jubbulpore line.

This year little over 1,000 tons has gone in that direction.

There has been a good downwards traffic, however, in grain for Cawnpore and Agra, Oudh and Rohilkund.

J. C. BATCHELOR,  
Traffic Manager.